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CINCINNATI SEES SATISFACTION IN NEW LIGHT PLAN

Expected to Save \$600,000 Annually as Result of Changed Ratings

REFORM REGIME SEES ITS WORK IN EFFECT

Mayor Seasongood, Who Heads "Good Rule" Government, Tells of Victory

Federal Radio Board Is Eager to Test Power

Cases Filed Said to Hold Promise of Test on Validity of Radio Law

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU WASHINGTON—For two months the Federal Radio Commission has been seeking to test its constitutional authority to control the ether. Certain cases are now in preliminary stages which it is hoped may provide the requisite court action on the issue of validity of the Radio Law.

Our predecessors passed an electric light and power ordinance and also a gas ordinance which were not in the public interest," said Mr. Seasongood, who is Cincinnati's first mayor under the city-manager plan. Describing the struggle over utility rates, he went on:

"The electric rate ordinance was passed notwithstanding the previous mayor's veto, in September, 1925, for a period of 10 years and the 'joker' in this ordinance, which was supposed to be a reduction from that passed in 1915, was that the consumer would not get into the low charge bracket of 3½ cents until the first 90 kilowatt hours, whereas, under the former ordinance, he got into the lowest charge after the first 60 kilowatts."

Load Foisted on the City

"This ordinance was passed with no real expert study on behalf of the city, and for an unconsciously long period, in the face of almost certain reduction in the cost of electric light and power."

E. F. Alexander, now first assistant city solicitor, and I, being then private citizens, and Miss Betty Wilson, a former school-teacher and member of the board of directors of the Woman's City Club, got up the necessary referendum petitions, with approximately 19,000 signatures, and, by filing the referendum petitions on Oct. 1, 1925, prevented this rate from going into effect.

"Charles O. Rose, the only member of the former council elected to the first council under the city manager form of government, and to the present council, was most energetic in his opposition to the passage of the ordinance by his colleagues, and protested its passage practically single-handed."

"When our administration came into office, we repealed this 10-year ordinance, notwithstanding the company had undertaken to accept it after the referendum petitions were filed, and had an expert study made by William J. Hagenah of Chicago, to determine what would be a fair

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1)

Germans Drop Fourth Class on the Railways

Third-Class Fares Reduced—Fewer Categories of Trains Are Sought

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU WASHINGTON—A move to reunite the families of immigrants to America with the minimum of hardship has been taken by Harry E. Hull, commissioner general of immigration. An order has been issued by all American consuls abroad in passing upon application of aliens' wives and children for immigration visas in certain cases.

Immigration officials are now ordered to issue visas to husbands or fathers in the above classes when it is desired to bring their families over. The form will be filled out and sent abroad for verification by the American consul. These will then be returned, and will form the basis for action by the Immigration Bureau, which the new procedure is expected to expedite.

Chile Orders 40 British Light Planes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU LONDON—The Chilean Government, which already has a number of light land and sea planes of "Moth" design, has placed a further order with the De Havilland Aircraft Company for 40 Gipsy Moth planes of the same type as that which won the King's Cup this year.

Twenty of these will be fitted up as long-range machines by the provision of extra tankage, and all will have a new and approved type of De Havilland safety harness.

LABOR FAVORS INQUIRY INTO LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Action of Birmingham Conference Follows Heated Debate on Drink Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—The heated discussion on the liquor trade at the final session of the Labor Party conference showed that temperance continues to be an irrepressible issue of this wing of British politics. The electoral program contained a proposal that the next Labor Government should appoint a royal commission to investigate changes and developments in trade since the last official inquiry 30 years ago.

This was opposed by Charles Gammon, a member of the former Labor Government, who charged the party executive with timidity because it did not include in its program the local option accepted by the conference some years ago and several times confirmed.

For Total Prohibition

John Buchanan, a member of the section of the Clyde group which advocates prohibition, declared that the executive shirked the issue because it realized that it might split the party from top to bottom. His conviction was that nothing short of total prohibition of manufacture and sale would solve the problem. He asserted that the local veto in Scotland strengthened the liquor trade by enabling it to use a certain section of the vote for political blackmail purposes.

This led Charles T. Cramp, who represents the railwaymen, and who replied for the executive, to contend that Mr. Buchanan's statement made it more necessary to have a full inquiry and to ascertain all the facts before reaching definite conclusions.

Problem of Disarmament

The executive's proposal was endorsed by a large majority.

The question of disarmament was raised again by the independent Labor Party delegates who instructed the conference to instruct the League of Nations to convene a conference of all governments to consider immediate and complete disarmament.

The executive also was critical of not approving more heartily the Soviet Government's first total disarmament proposal and Mr. Ponsonby's policy which would commit Great Britain to take an unilateral lead in disarmament "by example."

Ramsay MacDonald replied that the Soviet Government had itself recognized the crudeness and impracticability of its first proposal and substituted a second which provided for partial disarmament. The Labour party had to face the fact that if again it took office its representatives at Geneva would have to contend with the representatives of capitalist governments, hence the only practicable policy was to strive to bring about disarmament by stages. If any British Government started a policy of disarmament on its own initiative the consequence would probably be a change of government and a far more severe reaction than if the situation were handled with care.

The independent Labor party proposal was decisively rejected.

75 Kinds of Dates in Arizona Orchard

Heaviest Yield Since 1924, 20,000 Pounds, Reported From Five Acres

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR TUCSON, Ariz.—Seventy-five varieties of the world's best dates, from trees imported from northern Africa and Mesopotamia, are yielding their largest harvest in the Salt River valley of Arizona since 1924. Prof. D. W. Albert of the College of Agriculture, University of Arizona, announced.

Though Arizona is mostly arid, the Salt River valley around Phoenix yields many crops on its irrigated lands.

The total weight of the date crop is estimated at about 20,000 pounds by Professor Albert. The orchard has five acres of trees and has been in existence for 28 years.

New Secretary of the Interior



ROY O. WEST

Soviet Icebreaker, Rescuer of Nobile, Reaches Moscow

Members of Expedition Enthusiastically Welcomed—To Lecture in America

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR MOSCOW—The return of the Soviet icebreaker Krassin yesterday afternoon was made the occasion of a flood of congratulatory articles and messages and preparations were completed for a triumphal reception of the members of the expedition both in Leningrad and Moscow. No national achievement or event for months has so fired Russian national imagination as Chukhnovsky's daring flights rescuing the stranded members of the Noble party, and the legend of Chukhnovsky's Arctic exploits have been circulated even in the remote peasant districts. The celebrations will bear an international character, since representatives of Italy, Sweden and Norway have participated in the expressions of enthusiasm.

The Soviet icebreaker Krassin and Malin, which undertook the relief of the Noble party, thus summarizes the effect of the arctic expeditions on foreign opinion: "The whole world learned of the achievement. The high level of your technique permitted us to solve an extremely difficult problem. Not only our icebreakers but also our airplanes revealed their high qualities. The whole world learned of the excellent quality of the personnel of our expeditions, our scientists, sailors and aviators who showed their highly developed knowledge and training and demonstrated before the world both their modesty in the noble exploits carried out under unprecedentedly difficult arctic conditions."

Last summer the American Russian Chamber of Commerce invited the leader of the Krassin expedition, Professor Somolovitch, and the aviator, Chukhnovsky, to visit the United States, and they will probably go after completing the round of the Russian receptions.

IMMIGRANTS ACT LESSONS IN 'SCHOOL'

Novel Way Taken to Teach American Customs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR OAKLAND, Calif.—To impress upon foreigners the importance of learning American customs so they will feel more at home in their adopted land, lessons are learned by acting them out in a "school for foreigners" in this city. In addition, the students learn the language through actually using words as they apply to given situations.

Lessons have been given in buying a coat, getting on a street car, applying for work and renting rooms.

BORAH IN HIS TOUR OF SOUTH AND EAST TO TALK ON DRY LAW

CHICAGO (AP)—Senator William E. Borah is to urge the merits of prohibition in the South and East.

"I'm going to talk for prohibition," he said. "I've been talking it everywhere I've been—Detroit, though some persons didn't think it was wise there. But the applause I received demonstrated the popularity of prohibition."

In North Carolina, however, Senator Borah plans to discuss benefits of Republican tariff as well as the Volstead Act. In West Virginia and Texas he will discuss Hoover's farm relief program.

FARM SURPLUS TO BE AVOIDED IN RECLAMATION

Settlers on New Land Must Diversify Crops, Says Interior Secretary

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU WASHINGTON—Diversification of farm products and avoidance of competition with those produced under more favorable condition is the answer to the question as to whether certain reclamation projects sponsored by the Government will be successful in the present era of farm surpluses.

That is the impression gained by Roy O. West, new Secretary of Interior, who has been on a trip of inspection in the Northwest and will shortly start on a similar tour of the Southwest. Mr. West said he was making these trips of inspection, to familiarize himself with conditions so that he could intelligently perform the duties laid upon him by Congress.

Practically all of the reclamation projects of Montana and Wyoming were visited on the first tour. In each state the Secretary of the Interior had the advantage of conferring with senators and representatives of the state, with people who were taking up claims and with specialists interested in land problems.

Other Members of Party

Elwood Mead, commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation, whose experience has been extensive, and Louis C. Cramton (R), Representative from Michigan, chairman of the House Committee on Expenditure in the Department of the Interior, were valuable members of the party.

Mr. West, who, with members of his family, has large farming interests in Illinois, was greatly impressed with the reclamation projects visited.

Asked whether the difficulties that farmers have had in making a living in many sections of the country during the last few years had not made it questionable whether it was advisable to print money and stimulate inflation at present, Mr. West said that it depended upon the widely varying conditions which settlers on such projects must face, the ease with which the land can be made productive, the transportation facilities and the markets which would be available.

Above all, settlers on these projects must refrain from competing with farmers who can raise large competitive crops under more favorable circumstances.

Diversification Is Great Need

There is a peculiar class of farmers and the consensus of experts seems to be that their great need is for diversification. The growing of sugar beets on the reclaimed land is profitable. Excellent fruit is grown in these localities. Alfalfa and sweet clover thrive under irrigation, and this leads to dairying, which commands itself because cheese and butter may be shipped long distances and find favorable markets.

The settlers are encouraged to raise poultry, for which the western dry regions are admirably adapted. Turkeys, which are such an uncertain product in the East, thrive in the dry areas as nowhere else. Eggs and poultry may be shipped long distances and it is in such products that the reclamation projects seem to have their best opportunity, according to Mr. West.

At Casper, Wyo., the party was met by Francis E. Warren (R), Senator from that State and chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, and John B. Kendrick (D), the other Senator from the State and also a member of the Appropriations Committee, and by C. E. Winter (R), the only Representative from the State.

Everything Except Water

Casper is a large city for that part of the country, and has adequate railroad transportation. Land in the vicinity has every qualification for production except water, and representatives of the State feel that this should be supplied. The party, after visiting the oil fields in the neighborhood, inspected the proposed Casper-Alcova project and listened to the arguments advanced for its completion.

Widely varying conditions attend the several reclamation projects of the Government in the Northwest. In so far as possible, prospective settlers are encouraged to inspect the land personally before making application.

Mr. West inspected carefully the Indian reservations on the Blackfoot Reservation in Montana and visited Glacier National Park, and discussed the work of the permanent migration committee.

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Among the items on the agenda of the conference are the question whether the issuance of an international certificate of competency for officers of the mercantile marine should be considered at the forthcoming maritime conference in 1929, consideration of the report on working conditions at the coal mines and discussion of the work of the permanent migration committee.

Building Hanging Down Is Going Up in Chicago

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A five-story building hanging down instead of standing up is being put together here. It will swing out over an awkward angle of Chicago's first great air rights development. Foundations could not be laid because of the railroad track below. It builders say it is the first suspended construction of its type in the world.

This giant will be a wing on the 26-story home of the Chicago Daily News. It will hang from huge trusses instead of being supported by the usual columns set on caissons. More than 65,000 of the 100,000 square feet in the building area is being erected in the air rights over the terminal properties of the Union Station Company. In the area occupied by the suspended wing the railroad tracks were too close together to permit the use of supporting columns.

Each of the trusses used to suspend the five-story wing is 100 feet

Courses in Aviation Tried in High Schools

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU Chicago

COURSES in aviation are being tried in 10 high schools of this city as the result of recommendations made by W. J. Bogan, superintendent of schools, at a meeting of the principals. Mr. Bogan pointed out that boys and girls everywhere are eager to learn the how and why of aeronautics, and the time has come to teach the fundamentals of airplane construction and operation. Experimental classes are to be started in Lane, Senn, Crane, Austin, Tilden, Calumet, Harrison, Hyde Park, Englewood and Lindblom high schools.

HOOVER LAUDS SOUTH'S GROWTH AND PROHIBITION

Explains His Views on Major Issues of Campaign at Elizabethton

LAUNCHES CAMPAIGN FOR BORDER STATES

Vast Throngs Cheer Him, Not as G. O. P. Nominee, but as President-Elect

Full text of Mr. Hoover's speech will be found on Page 4.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT ELIZABETHTON, Tenn.—The old and the new of the South, its rich historic past and its fruitful industrial present and future, greeted Herbert Hoover with widespread acclaim in his campaign tour of this region.

So great was the enthusiasm, so excited the crowds everywhere, that veteran political observers declared the occasion was more than a political gathering, rather it was like a victory celebration.

Southern Republican campaign directors asserted that the overwhelming display of cordiality to Mr. Hoover was complete corroboration of their claims that he will carry the two border states, Tennessee and Kentucky, and that he has an excellent chance of winning North Carolina.

The great crowd that filled the natural open amphitheater in which Mr. Hoover spoke here came mostly from Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina and Virginia, but every state of the Solid South was represented.

Following announcement of the strike vote, John Sullivan, president of the New Bedford Manufacturers Association, announced that his organization would meet at once. The manufacturers have already agreed to the 5 per cent compromise which the operators turned down last Monday and to the additional 30-day notice stipulation which has just swung the second referendum.

What the end of the strike means to the city immediately depends upon the plans which the manufacturers announce for a resumption of activity. They have insisted up to the present moment that the lack of demand for goods would make any resumption of operations slow.

But in the thought of citizens and business men generally the answer is "everything." Morale which has sunk low here in 25 weeks showed an upward swing in the war crowds on the streets and in the stores received the news. Immediate operation of the most successful mills is certain and the beginning of recovery of the blow from the strike is assured.

Immediately following the voting the Textile Council went into session without announcing the vote by unions.

The strike is the longest this city has seen in the last 32 years.

Poles Praised for Labor Legislation

Takes Up Major Issues

He also took up waterways, the farm problem, immigration, veterans' relief, tariff and public control of natural resources. He held especially emphasis on the need of the South, since its economic development industrially in the last few years, for the protection of a Republican tariff.

"The purpose of the tariff is not to balance the books of business corporations but to safeguard the family budget," he declared in praising the American home and its ideals and influence on the welfare of the Nation.

Mr. Hoover made his day-and-a-half swing through the region in a special train accompanied by some 40 newspapermen and photographers. Everywhere he was met by Republican leaders and campaign managers who reported on the political situation of the region in which they were active.

repulse of the British at King's Mountain, N. C., in the famous battle of 1780.

Following his address the Hoover party returned to its special train and entrained for Washington with stops scheduled en route at the National Soldiers' Home at Johnson City.

Elizabethton is known as the rayon silk center of the South. The first congressional district, of which this town is a part, is considered by political leaders as the strongest and most consistent Republican section in the entire United States. In 1920 the party's majority was 32,000, and in 1924 President Coolidge carried the county by 3105 votes.

Is Historical District

Stirring scenes of the American Revolution were enacted in this vicinity, and the lives of two presidents, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson, are intimately woven into its background.

Almost within stone's throw of the platform from which Mr. Hoover delivered his address to the throng assembled at the side of Lynn Mountain is a bowlder bearing a tablet inscribed: "First Place West of the Alleghenies Where Men Joined Together in Written Compact for the Purposes of Civil Government and for the Preservation of Their Ideals of Liberty."

The rock marks the place where in 1772 four years prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, hardy pioneers, harassed by Tories and Cherokee Indians, gathered to establish their own government, the Watauga Association. It was described by Theodore Roosevelt as "The first independent government set up in defiance of British authority in the Western Hemisphere."

The association, a commission form of government, existed for 12 years until it had driven the Indians to Ross Landing now Chattanooga.

Pioneers Warned

As Mr. Hoover entered Elizabethton he passed a monument marking Sycamore Shoals, where mountainers mustered 950 strong to check the advance of General Ferguson, who, in arriving in Gilbertown, across the mountains, had warned the Watauga Association to dissolve immediately and swear allegiance to King George, or he would "cross the mountain and destroy you with fire and sword."

Every man in the surrounding settlements responded to the association's call for soldiers to resist. There followed the Battle of King's Mountain which Thomas Jefferson later termed "the turning point of the American Revolution." Fighting in Indian fashion, soon behind trees, the mountainers drove back General Ferguson's army.

Elizabethton, three years ago a village of 2500, has had a phenomenal rise in the new industrial south. The town has grown to 42,000, and within five years is expected to give employment to 30,000 persons when seven additional plant units will have been opened.

In connection with Mr. Hoover's visit, an industrial celebration of the artificial silk mill workers entertained him as a guest of honor.

AUSTRIA IS TO BUILD WASHINGTON LEGATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — The Austrian Government is to erect a building for its Legation in Washington. Edgar L. G. Prochnik, the Austrian Minister, said that his Government had decided that renting is poor economy.

The site selected is on Massachusetts Avenue, just west of Sheridan Circle, within a few steps of the house occupied at present for the Hoover headquarters.

Plans by a local architect call for a building of three stories and basement in the style of the French renaissance period. The four offices on the ground floor will have a separate entrance. Other rooms on that floor will be entrance foyer, large reception hall, rooms for archives and records, and servants' quarters. On the first floor there will be a heated entertainment quarters for the minister consisting of living room, library, and dining room with kitchen and pantries. Five bedrooms will be located on the second floor and the third floor will be given over to guests' rooms and servants' bedrooms.

DESIGN FOR EDISON MEDAL IS APPROVED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON — The design of the gold medal to be presented to Thomas A. Edison has been approved by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and by the Commission of Fine Arts. It is now being prepared at the Federal Mint in Philadelphia. Formal presentation will take place in the experimental laboratory of Mr. Edison at West Orange, N. J., on Oct. 20.

Preceding the occasion a short address will be radiocast by President Coolidge over a nation-wide hookup, contributed by the General Electric Company, and the program will then be transferred to the Edison Laboratory at West Orange, from which the remainder of the program will be sent out. The ceremonies, it is stated, will probably last an hour, beginning at 9 p. m. eastern standard time.

MOTOR CLUBS PROMOTE SAFETY

GREENSBORO, N. C.—In announcing the appointment of David K. Finley, of Providence, R. I., as director of the traffic and safety department of the Carolina and South Carolina Motor Clubs, Coleman W. Roberts, general manager of the organizations, stated that the entire safety program of the clubs will be expanded and intensified.

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SOUTH TO HOLD YEARLY SESSION OF EDUCATORS

University of North Carolina Issues Invitations to November Conference

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The University of North Carolina announces the inauguration of southern conference on education, to be held at the university on Nov. 15, 16 and 17, and to which are being invited state officials and leaders in educational and other public affairs. Invitations have been sent to a selected body of people throughout the southern states.

Dr. Harry W. Chase, president of the university, in making the announcement, said that this was planned as the first of a series of such conferences to be held annually.

The conference will open Nov. 15 with a banquet at the Carolina Inn, at which the principal addresses will be made by Dr. Douglas Freeman, editor of the News Leader of Richmond, Va., and Dr. Chase.

Sessions on the second day will be devoted to a discussion of questions of the relations of public schools and colleges. The main speakers on this day will be Lotus D. Coffman, president of the University of Minnesota, and Frank D. Boynton, superintendent of the National Education Association.

Sessions on the final day will be devoted to the question of financing the public school system. A round-table discussion will be led by Dr. George D. Strayer of Teachers' College, Columbia University.

A feature of the congress will be reports on educational progress in their own states by superintendents of public instruction in the southern states.

OUND WAVES SENT TO DEFINITE POINT

CAMPDEN, N. J. (AP)—Announcement is made by the Victor Talking Machine Company that the practicability of directing a beam of sound waves to a definite point has been demonstrated.

Officers of the Navy Dirigible J-4, flying 1500 feet above Camden, the announcement stated, had distinctly heard the voices of Victor officials, a program of music and constant tone signals sent up to them by the recently developed super-directional horn mounted on the roof of a 10-story building.

BYRD AT LOS ANGELES TO JOIN COMPANIONS

LOS ANGELES (AP) — Arrival of Commander Richard E. Byrd here marks the beginning of preparations for the departure of his next arctic flight expedition early next week from Los Angeles harbor.

Commander Byrd will join his companion aviators and the mother ship when C. A. Larsen which is due from the East coast. Latest advice indicate the Larsen will dock Tuesday to refuel and load supplies. Departure of the vessel is tentatively set for Wednesday morning.

POWER INQUIRY RECESSED
WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission has recessed its power inquiry until Oct. 10, when witnesses from Oregon, Washington and Idaho will appear.

BOMBAY MILLS OPEN AFTER LONG STRIKE

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOMBAY—The cotton mills have reopened through intervention of the Government, after a six months'

Day of Log School Passes as Wheeled Schoolhouse Goes to Northern Lakes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON, Ont.—Although the recent report of the Ontario Department of Education shows that there are still 102 log schools on the Province, the day of such primitive buildings in the educational field may be said to have passed. In the older parts of the Province, of which London is the center, there remains not a single log schoolhouse, while in the newest settlements, in the mining north, the "schoolhouse on wheels" is playing the part that used to be played by the pioneer schoolhouse of logs.

The report shows that the first year of experiment with railway school cars has been most successful, and this branch of educational work is likely to become permanently established. The final and complete passing of the log school seems to be approaching. Only in Algoma, Muskoka, Thunder Bay and other such isolated districts are the log schools to be found, and they represent only 1.59 per cent of the total number of public schools in Ontario.

The proposal of the Minister of Education, G. H. Ferguson, to send schools on wheels to the little settlements along the railways of northern Ontario received immediate

support from the residents of the north country, and results have been excellent. Many of the northern settlements had as few as six or eight children and a school for such a small class of pupils was considered impossible.

The school cars have served a great many of the smaller settlements during the past year. The car is equipped with books and seats and other school paraphernalia, and a qualified teacher placed in charge in every case. Besides being a school, the railway car has also tended to be a social center.

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support from the residents of the north country, and results have been excellent. Many of the northern settlements had as few as six or eight children and a school for such a small class of pupils was considered impossible.

The school cars have served a great many of the smaller settlements during the past year. The car is equipped with books and seats and other school paraphernalia, and a qualified teacher placed in charge in every case. Besides being a school, the railway car has also tended to be a social center.

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ANGLICANS SEEK FAR-REACHING CHURCH UNION

Formula Is Sought for Presentation to Lambeth Conference—Progress in India

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Church reunion at home and abroad formed the chief theme of discussions at the final session of the Anglican Congress, which has concluded at Cheltenham. The speakers included the Orthodox Archbishop of the ancient see of Thyateira, one of the seven churches mentioned in Revelation. Dr. Waldemar Amundsen, a Lutheran Bishop from Denmark; Prof. Adolf Deissmann of the German Lutherans, and a number of representatives of English free churches.

Details were given of the proposed union of mission churches in South India, where negotiations are now going on with the Presbyterians and Congregationalists who are already united in that field, and with the Wesleyans, Baptists and Anglicans, with the hope of finding a formula whereby they can form a united church. The outcome of the discussions will be laid before the Lambeth Conference in 1930.

According to the Rev. G. E. Phillips, foreign secretary for India of the London Missionary Society, "the autonomy of the church after union is postulated by the statement that the church in India ought to be independent of the state and must be free of all control, legal or otherwise, of any church or society outside of India." The union, he declared, made no effort after uniformity but endeavored to maintain a scrupulous regard for the brother who differed.

The Bishop of Gloucester, summing up at the close, said that South Indian proposals would be the most fruitful and most vital proposals ever to come before the Lambeth Congress.

In the meanwhile, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, the Home Secretary and president of the National Church League, has issued a statement in which he condemns the bishops' recent decision to authorize the new Anglican Prayer Book as one likely "to prevent the wounds being healed" in the ranks of the Church of England. The Prayer Book, he says, was twice rejected by the Parliament of which the bishops themselves are members. Nevertheless, they have "quite definitely said, 'We intend to act upon the new Prayer Book as if it had been passed by Parliament. We intend to authorize the new services and—inferentially—the new doctrines.' This is a very grave decision."

Surely the bishops, Sir William adds, "are the last people who should advise the community, that if they cannot get what they want legally, to take it, not only without the authority of Parliament but in direct opposition to its decision." The statement concludes with an appeal to the heads of the Anglican Church "to delay their action and give the church as a whole, both clergy and laity, more time in which to reflect before arriving at any decision."

Plea Made for Lower Tariffs

British Merchants Assert That Trade Barriers Continue to Increase

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—A protest against high tariffs was voiced in a resolution carried at the autumn meeting of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at Plymouth. After expressing "grave concern" at the condition of depressed British industries, the meeting observed with regret the fact that notwithstanding the almost universal international acceptance of resolutions in favor of free trade, trade barriers do not diminish, but, on the contrary, increase, so it becomes more and more difficult for manufacturers in Britain to find overseas markets; and especially it greatly deprecates the effect of direct and indirect subsidies which goods produced in foreign countries enjoy and which are made possible by high tariffs."

Sir Walter Raine, supporting the motion, pleaded for the abolition of the most-favored-nation clause as an outworn fetish. "You must deal with each nation by itself," he declared, and he instanced the case of Spain which 12 months ago introduced a decree obliging consumers to use between 40 and 60 per cent of Spanish coal. This had seriously affected Newcastle and South Wales, and many people in Britain consequently

were considering getting up an agitation against Spanish oranges and other fruits and wines.

Other resolutions pleaded for greater co-operation among the various transport agencies in the country and for a revision of the system by which automobiles were taxed on rates of horsepower, which was declared a serious handicap to manufacturers in regard to export trade.

Economic Experts Meet to Discuss League's Work

Its Performances Strongly Emphasized—Will Now Deal With Tariff Barriers

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Representatives of 20 governments and 30 international societies are attending the opening of the International Economic Conference here under the auspices of the Federation of the League of Nations Union for the purpose of acquainting Europe and the public generally with the importance of the League of Nations' economic work. The president, Sir Arthur Salter, briefly summarizing the League of Nations' achievements during the last six years, said it had tackled the problem of the unstable currencies in Europe according to the resolutions of the Brussels Conference of 1920, and rendered financial help to special necessities states.

The League was now free to help in the removal of the present greatest hindrance to Europe's economic development, namely, the tariff barriers. This problem, he said, had its roots in pre-war policies, being linked up with questions of customs and duties versus free trade and pri-



Bain News Service

SIR ARTHUR SALTER
President of the International Economic Conference, Who at a Meeting in Prague Summarized the Achievements of the League During the Past Six Years.

vate versus public undertakings. Nevertheless, it had to be undertaken.

The present conference is the largest yet held, including in its attendance the leading economic experts of Europe. It is significant also that Dr. Benes, reviewing European politics before the Czechoslovak Parliament, at the same time maintained that the near future would see the settlement of political problems and that Geneva would then be free to concentrate upon economic problems. Dr. Benes declared that the economic reorganization of Europe was essential and was forced upon Europe by the greater economic superiority of the United States since the war. He emphasized the importance of all this to Czechoslovakia as an exporting and industrial state.

MORNING TELEGRAPH SOLD
NEW YORK (AP)—The Morning Telegraph announces its sale to Joseph A. Moore, chairman of the board of the Butterick Company, and a group of associates. Mr. Moore indicated the newspaper under the new management would specialize in sports. The sale was made by the Herman Publishing Company, which is headed by Mrs. Lytton Gray Ament.

Mr. Moore, the Democratic advocate of slavery, won the senatorship, but out of these vital discussions grew the overwhelming sentiment which soon made Lincoln President of the United States.

The atmosphere of 1858 was appropriately revived in this twentieth century episode. Attendants at all of the original debates in the seven Illinois towns were invited to the guests of Knox College on the seventieth anniversary celebration, and most of them came. They had places of honor around the stand at the east steps of the college main building, were the guests of the Knox board of trustees at the men's dormitory for dinner afterward, and then were taken to the college theater where they had choice seats for the presentation of John Drinkwater's drama, "Abraham Lincoln," presented here for the first time.

The ante bellum atmosphere was typified also in the procession from the Knox Chapel to "Old Main," a distance of several blocks. The parade followed exactly the same route as that of 70 years ago, when the two orators were the central figures. In the parade was an old Lincoln buggy, used by the Emancipator in his Illinois campaigns. It was drawn by Knox men, and surrounded by a military guard of students.

CHARACTERS IMPERSONATED

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Text of Hoover's Speech at Elizabethton Explaining His Stand on Major Issues

Mr. Hoover said in his speech at Elizabethton, Tenn., last night:

I am proud to have been invited as your guest in this celebration of your progress and this review of your part in national history.

General Fremont, the pathfinder to the Pacific coast, came from Georgia, and true to tradition he fought for and erected the first self-government of my own State of California.

When southerners go North or northerners go South, we feel it necessary to find a launch in an explanation that all lines of sectionalism have disappeared in the United States. I am from the West where our people are proud to be the melted product of both the North and the South. Our ancient traditions of the people of Alabama and Vermont, but we have the same hearts, the same kind of homes, the same ideals and aspirations. Every morning and evening we read the same news; every night we sing by the same voices. Our mental and physical frontiers are gone. It happens that we need geographical divisions for statistical and descriptive use, but otherwise we could leave this question to orators and humorists.

Your celebration today raises many memories of our national beginnings. Patriotism is of many inspirations.

It receives refreshment from many springs. None are more powerful than those of accomplishment and of heroism. The rivulets of these traditions from every part of our country in the course of history merge into that great stream of national memories which is the character of the life of millions of us. These memories are indeed the imperishable force which builds and cement our national life.

One Nation's Frontier

To the westerner, appreciative of history and tradition, this occasion presents a double significance. As you have shown today, this locality was once the Nation's frontier. Here were enacted some of the most stirring scenes in the brilliant drama of our pioneer era. Seven years before the Declaration of Independence there came to the banks of the Watauga which then was the far west the first permanent settlers. They were soon followed by others from the back country of North Carolina. In these settlements, frontiersmen remote from the centers of civilization, freed by difficult distances from the sway of all government authority, voluntarily created their own frame of popular government.

They erected what was to all practical purposes a free and independent state, under their own constitution. In the Articles of the Watauga Association were enshrined some of the great principles which later found permanent lodgment in our fundamental law. Similar associations sprang into being in other parts of these mountains. Most of us of our frontier agree that the most striking feature of the native capacity of our early Americans for local self-government was ever given than by these associations. They not only created a government. The Watauga men determined in their independence, dedicated to the improvised army during the revolution which at Kings Mountain struck a decisive blow for the colonial cause.

They with their compatriots from Virginia and the Carolinas attacked and disastrously defeated a formidable army under competent leadership, fading again into the forests as soon as their task was accomplished. No battle more dramatic or marked by courage and skill of leadership was ever fought on this continent. It was a turning point in the Revolutionary War. It compelled the retirement of General Cornwallis toward the coast, re-vived the flagging spirit of the disengaged colonists, and opened the way for the final victory of the town. I wish to compliment you upon your pageant commemorating these achievements.

West Won by Individuals

These states in common with those to the north began the greatest drama of all history—the spread of Americans from a feeble foothold on the Atlantic seaboard to the most powerful nation in the world in less than two centuries. The great West was won not by the action of the Government, but by the individual effort of intrepid and courageous men from all these Atlantic states. They built their own self-government.

Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas were gained by pioneers under Sevier, Robertson, Clark, Boone, Houston and others. They won not only homes for themselves but for a long time determined the course of history westward. The Mississippi

RESTAURANTS

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A Restaurant of Refinement
1124 BOYLSTON STREET
Its cheerful atmosphere and dependable service will appeal to those of taste and refinement.
Club Luncheons \$5.00
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Special Sunday Lunch 75¢ Al a Carte

Sailor's
200 Boylston St.
Opp. Public Garden
DELICIOUS FOOD
Moderate Prices
LUNCHEON—TEA
SEILER'S FAMOUS DINNER \$1.50
5:30 P.M.—8:30 P.M.
Also 4 La Carte Service
H. J. SEILER CO. Caters Since 1873

Cann's Sea Grill
Near North Station
Oldest established Sea Grill in Boston.
Forty-five years in this location. Finest of food and environment. Our dining rooms cater especially to out-of-town visitors.

NEW YORK CITY
THREE ATTRACTIVE TEA ROOMS
The Vanity Fair, 3 E. 38 St.
The Vanity Fair, 4 W. 40 St.
The Colonia, 379 5th Ave.
Dinner at 4 W. 40th St., 5:30 to 8 P.M.
CLOSED SUNDAYS

River ceased to be a boundary and year after year the powerful pulsation of westward expansion throbbed with heroism and sacrifice. They were ready to fight for the simple right of self-government.

General Fremont, the pathfinder to the Pacific coast, came from Georgia, and true to tradition he fought for and erected the first self-government of my own State of California.

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Increased Branches in South

As Secretary of Commerce I have been profoundly interested in the amazing progress of the South in this past 7½ years. In order that the department might assist to the fullest extent in that progress, we increased the number of agents in the South from three in 1920 to 29 in 1928. As a result of the contact thus established, we were able to observe your increasing prosperity.

The record is impressive. There are now in the South about 3,000 families and in this period they have shown increase in numbers by perhaps 10 per cent. Contrasted with this the manufacturing output has increased by over 40 per cent.

The number of employees has increased by over 30 per cent.

The value of crops has increased by over 45 per cent. The shipments from southern ports have increased by 50 per cent. The value of your railroads has grown by over 140 per cent; electrical power in use has been increased by 125 per cent. The postal receipts have grown by 45 per cent.

That this enormous increase in wealth and production has had wide distribution can be seen on every hand. It is indicated by increased wages and decreased cost of living; in a gain of 150 million new homes, and 30 per cent in telephones. Life insurance in force has increased by 70 per cent and bank clearings have increased by 100 per cent. Deposits in savings banks have more than doubled. Building and Loan Association assets have increased 180 per cent. In nearly every case these percentages exceed the corresponding figures for the country as a whole. All this has been accomplished in 7½ years.

South Is Moving Forward

In every phase of life the South is moving forward. New vistas of betterment are opening. The ability and energy of the people is steadily growing and is of more dynamic scope. They have engaged in every form of useful community effort to improve both the material and social side of life. They have had the honor to be president of the Better Homes Association. In that organization over 2000 towns have actively co-operated throughout the South during this past year. Fourteen of these towns have been granted charters by this association which later found permanent lodgment in our fundamental law. Similar associations sprang into being in other parts of these mountains. Most of us of our frontier agree that the most striking feature of the native capacity of our early Americans for local self-government was ever given than by these associations.

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Tennessee, Kentucky and Texas were gained by pioneers under Sevier, Robertson, Clark, Boone, Houston and others. They won not only homes for themselves but for a long time determined the course of history westward. The Mississippi

Highlights of Hoover Address

IN A contest such as this there is no place for personal bitterness. A great attribute of our political life has been the spirit of fair play with which our presidential contests have been accepted the result.

We prove ourselves worthy of self-government and worthy of confidence as officials in proportion as we keep these contests free from abuse, free from misrepresentation, and free from words and acts which carry regret. Whatever the result, we remain fellow countrymen.

The liquor traffic has become a part of our fundamental law, and great problems of enforcement and obedience to law have arisen from it. From the violence of war we have inherited increased increase in crime. Technicalities of court procedure have been used to defeat justice and to aid law violators.

This higher standard of living, this new prosperity, is dependent upon an economic system vastly more intricate and delicate than ever before. It must be kept in perfect tune if we would not, through its dislocation, have a breakdown in employment and in the standards of living of our people.

From the standpoint of men and spirit as well as economic problems

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TAPESTRY WORK IS REVIVAL OF NORWEGIAN ART

Display at Women's Exposition Depicts Romance of Hardy Norsemen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The romance of the hardy Norsemen is depicted in an exhibit of tapestry work—a revival of an old Norwegian art which flourished in the seventh and eighth centuries—on display in the seventh annual Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries at the Hotel Astor.

Many pieces in the display are by Frida Hansen of Oslo, Norway, who has revised the old art and brought it to its present standard. Mrs. Bertha Aske Bergth is in charge of the booth. Mrs. Bergth has lectured on the subject of Norwegian pictorial tapestry at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, the Old Colony Club in Boston, the Architectural League of New York and other organizations.

Among the most important pieces in the exhibit are "Southward," by Miss Hansen, which depicts the daughters of the Sun God sailing away on the backs of young swans, taking with them the heat and light which follow the progress of the sun. The tapestry is 15 by 16 feet and combines various shades of old blue and silver. It is obtained by the use of lustered, silver-woven into the dresses, the reins with which the girls are guiding the swans and the jewels in their hair.

Another piece shows Sigurd, the first Christian Norwegian King, entering Constantinople on his way to the Holy Land. The mace to this piece hangs in the royal castle in Oslo, Norway, it was said.

Another, entitled "The Judgment of the King," Mrs. Bergth pointed out, illustrates the romantic theme of an old Norwegian folk song. All these pieces are by Miss Hansen. A pair of portieres of pond lily design in transparent tapestry are the duplicates of four pairs woven especially for Queen Victoria of Sweden and now hanging in the royal palace in Stockholm.

Other subjects are views of the North Cape, one of which was designed by the Norwegian artist, Thorvald Holmboe; an imaginative scene of sunrise in the Scandinavian woods; historical subjects and a few copies of sixteenth century pieces in the Museum of Art in Oslo. Several of these pieces are by Mrs. Bergth.

"The remarkable color effects in the Norwegian pictorial tapestries are obtained by the use of vegetable dyes," Mrs. Bergth said. "All the wool used in these tapestries is hand-spun and hand-carded. Various colors of the carded wool are blended before it is spun into yarn. In this way we are able to obtain most unusual hues and shades, just as the painter does by blending his colors on the palette."

Cincinnati Sees Satisfaction in New Light Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

rate. This study took a great deal of time, some of which was attributable to delays caused by the company concerned.

Reports Fixed Fair Return

"Mr. Hagenah's report indicated that the rate fixed was \$750,000 a year above what would be a fair return for the services of the company. Upon the coming in of this report, the company offered to reduce its rate \$375,000 a year for less than the remainder of the 10-year period by way of compromise. We offered as

a counter-proposition to accept a reduction of \$500,000 a year and when the company refused this proposition we passed an ordinance reducing the return \$750,000 a year.

"The company resorted to the courts, both by way of attack on the referendum petitions and on the contention that the rate we had established was confiscatory. We were not disturbed by this litigation, but while it was pending the company resumed negotiations for a compromise. We reached a substantial agreement and passed an ordinance fixing the light rate on a room basis for a period of time beginning this month and expiring July 1, 1933. This was accepted by the company and is now in effect.

"Mr. Hagenah estimated that the saving to the consumers will be a minimum of \$500,000 a year and may run as much as \$600,000 a year, but this basis is satisfactory to the company. He took 10,000 cards of bills at random, testing these bills by the room rate scale, and feels confident that the savings will be the above amounts.

The Natural Gas Ordinance

"As to the natural gas ordinance, this, too, was passed by our predecessors over the Mayor's veto, in May, 1925. Mr. Rose and his fellow-councilmen, Edward Lillie and Ed. Murray, not only voted against this ordinance, but employed counsel to try to prevent it from going into effect. A referendum was held on this ordinance at the election of Nov. 3, 1925, and the ordinance was defeated by the referendum. When Mr. Hagenah's study of what would be a fair return was finally received by us, it indicated that this ordinance, passed for a five-year period, likewise gave the company \$750,000 a year above a fair return.

"We passed an ordinance, reducing the return \$750,000 a year, but the company has appealed to the courts and is contending that the ordinance is not subject to the referendum. Without going into the reasons for this contention of theirs, we are confident that it will not be sustained.

"Our ordinance has been plain to our fellow citizens that they were betrayed by their representatives in 1925 in the City Hall, and that the gas company was given an excess return above what would be fair on its gas and electric light ordinances of approximately \$1,500,000 a year.

"In no city has there been a more astonishing political revolution. It seems to be almost a necessity for municipal progress that things shall be very bad before they are ripe for improvement."

Simpler Tax Rules Sought at Hearing

Federal Government Said to Be Collecting Millions Not Legally Due

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Efforts to simplify tax matters, so that John Smith and Richard Doe can understand governmental rules and regulations without calling in an expert, were carried a step further with another public hearing on the matter by the Treasury Department's Tax Regulations Committee.

Complications of modern taxes collected by the Federal Government centered attention at the hearing. Henry H. Bond, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, represented the department, while the remainder of the group was made up of bankers, lawyers and public utility representatives. There are now hundreds of thousands of ownership certificates which were improperly filled out, the discussion developed, through which bond coupons are paid.

This has caused a tangle which the Government is studying with the intent to simplify matters for the future. For example, Mr. Bond said, it is charged the Government is collecting several million dollars annually in taxes which are not legally due, because small bondholders in many cases do not claim exemptions to which they are entitled with the result that corporations withhold a tax at the source of income, or pay a tax on that amount when such is not due.

Problems that would puzzle tax experts, let alone the average taxpayer, are involved in some of the intricate government rules and regulations, the discussion brought out. Tax forms so devised that they can be filled out correctly by a man of average ability were asked for by speakers. Even lawyers would refrain from filling out some of the present forms, it was asserted, lest they might unwittingly commit perjury.

SPACE IS ALLOTTED FOR MOTOR SHOWS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Space for the automobile shows in New York and Chicago has been contracted for, and drawings have just been held here to assign the space for the two exhibitions.

The New York show will be held Jan. 5 to 12, and in Chicago Jan. 6 to Feb. 2. Forty-two makers of motor vehicles will exhibit more than 200 models, in addition to which 200 makers of parts and accessories will be represented.

The Florida Times-Union

Established 1868
The Florida Times-Union has the largest circulation of any newspaper in Florida.

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As Author of "Little Women" Saw Townsfolk



Group at Orchard House, the Home of Louisa M. Alcott, in Costumes of the First Half of the Nineteenth Century. Miss Rebecca Brigg, Caretaker of the House, Greets Guests at the Doorway. Left to Right They Are—Mrs. George M. Johnson, Miss Minna A. Findelen, Miss Brigg and Mrs. Murray Ballou.

Concord Delves Into Old Trunks for Habiliments of Golden Days

Women Gowned in Silks and Satins of the Era of Hawthorne and Emerson and Thoreau Aid Move to Protect Antiquities

The days in Concord, Mass., of Hawthorne and Thoreau, of Ralph Waldo Emerson and the Alcott sisters were made vivid on Oct. 6, when the townsfolk threw their homes openly open and entertained hundreds of visitors for the benefit of the building fund for a fireproof Antiquarian House.

No town in all the country is richer in the memorabilia of Revolutionary and after days; concern has long been entertained because priceless furniture and silver and the irreplaceable remnants of life in an earlier century were scattered about without proper protection, and so a committee was formed to gather a fund which would build a house that would be a safe and adequate holder of such treasures.

Concord's trees are turning now to bronze and scarlet and gold under the first brushing of autumn frost; the town never looked more beautiful and the townsfolk have put everything else aside for the sake of hospitality to visitors.

The several houses of high literary and historical significance located along the Lexington road and Monument Street were opened and in the afternoon hours ladies in the elegant

silks and satins of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries paced their decorous way, answering the questions of visitors and explaining details of the town's history.

The "Grapevine Cottage" with the vine whereby Ephraim Wales Bull made the early fame of Concord grapes was on view; the study Hawthorne used at the top of "Wayside" and Emerson House, where Ralph Waldo Emerson lived and wrote.

Farther down in the town the Wright Tavern stood open and inviting. It was here that the Minute Men made their headquarters in '75. At the "Old Manse," the parsonage built in 1765 for the Rev. William Emerson, Hawthorne wrote, "Mosses From an Old Manse."

Lexington Road, in front of the First Parish Meeting House, was closed to traffic and the Green left free for the old-time dance which concluded with a Virginia Reel in which all were asked to join.

The committee, of which Miss Grace B. Keyes is chairman, includes Allen French, president of the Antislavery Society; Mrs. Herbert Buttrick Hosmer, John G. Morse, Dr. William B. Bartlett and Fred A. Tower.

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Brazil Opens Up to Motor Traffic

1000-Mile Tours Now Possible, It Is Shown, and More Roads Being Built

WASHINGTON—Thousands of miles by automobile in Brazil are now a fact, according to Godofredo M. de Menezes, representative of the Brazilian Government, in Washington for conference with government authorities and officials of the Highways Education Board.

With the recent completion of an improved highway from Rio de Janeiro, the Brazilian capital, to Sao Paulo, capital of the Brazilian state by that name, it becomes possible, declares Mr. Menezes, to drive by automobile from Rio to Montevideo, the capital of Uruguay, approximately 1200 miles.

Highway construction in Brazil, according to Mr. Menezes, is under the supervision of Timotheo Penitente, who was a member of the first

committee of the Brazilian National Conference of Engineers.

He spoke at the first National Aeronautical Safety Conference held under the auspices of the National Safety Council and the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics.

PRESIDENT TO SPEAK

WASHINGTON (P)—President Coolidge has accepted an invitation to speak on Oct. 19 at 3 p. m. at the dedication of the battlefield of Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania in Virginia. The President also agreed to make an address of welcome at the General Convention of the Episcopal Church convening in Washington on Oct. 10.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YANKEES TAKE SECOND GAME

Scene of Games Changes With New York Enjoying Two-Game Advantage

WORLD SERIES STANDING

Club Won Lost P.C.

N.Y. Americans... 2 -0 .000

St. Louis Nationals... 0 2 .000

By A. STAFF CORRESPONDENT

NEW YORK.—Following the 9-to-5 victory of the New York Yankees over their National League rivals, the St. Louis Cardinals, for their second straight triumph in the World Series of 1928 and their sixth straight series victory, counting last year's four against Pittsburgh, the score of the contest shifted over a ten-mile area to St. Louis, where on Sunday the two clash for the third time. The advantage is now heavily in favor of the Yankees, who entered the series with the odds on paper much against them.

With the Yankees in brilliant style in the second game, Manager Miller J. Huggins and the New York fans in general are confidently awaiting the opening of the third game, for the two stars have been up to their mark. The Yankees had almost wholly come through beyond the highest hopes of their followers, while Alexander, the hero of the 1926 series, fell down utterly in his first appearance this year against the Cards. Shultz, Willie, B. McKechnie's other main reliance in the box, was unable to hold the New York batters in check in the opener. Naturally, fans are now looking forward to what would, in the event that it happened, be another world record—two consecutive four-game victories for the New York Yankees.

Cardinals are Outclassed

What has happened to the Cardinals? That which happened to them Friday was a repetition of that which happened to them Thursday. It was the same that they happened to the Pittsburgh team in 1927. They were utterly and positively outclassed by the Yankees. Following the second game, fans were entertaining reminiscences of the Cardinals' tour on the same trip that the Pittsburgh had; not exactly a listless one, but one that was sure evidence that they realized fully that they were facing one of the best teams that was ever gathered together on a major-league diamond.

There was more to cheer about from a St. Louis standpoint in the second game than in the first, but it all took place in the first three innings, when the Cards' manager, Alexander, chief hope of the Cardinals, was knocked out of the box. Alexander was not in the form that he was in 1926, or at least he was facing a club that is more certain to stand up to him than the Cards. In the second inning in particular, it actually looked as though the Cardinals were out in full force to even up the series before departing for their home grounds, but the surprise was of short duration, due to the superb pitching of Pigras in the pinches. He got himself into several bad places; but how he did pitch when his meant out for his men's! Getting out of bad places is the secret, though by only the greatest of margins. Pigras proved beyond a doubt that he knows the secret well.

The hero of the Cardinal offense was the first great pitcher of the series, Doherty, who struck out three times in the second game. Pigras struck out eight in all. The first three innings produced enough spectacular play to make up for the lack of it in the final 6. Pigras here displayed some of his fine work. Although unsteady, he worked out of the bad places in all except the second inning. Doherty, first man up, grounded to Gehrig, and the next two men up got themselves out. But Doherty struck out and Pigras stuck out Hafey, one of the "big two" hitters of the Cardinals. Hafey, by the way, has yet to make a hit in the series. It was his third strikeout in the two games.

The Yankees started right off when Durst, making his first appearance in the series, led off with a single. Koenig hit to right field when it seemed as though he should have had a double. But Doherty, on ball and Gehrig hit his first home run of the series into the right centerfield stands, a powerful hit. It was made on the first pitch. Doherty struck out on the third pitch, and Lazzari grounded to Alexander. Gehrig now knocked in five runs in the series, and as the record is only eight for a whole series made by Meusel, it looks as though Gehrig will be the eighth.

It was hitting gone in the second inning. Here the Cardinals asserted themselves to the extent of three runs and had the New York fans thinking that after all it was going to be a good close game. Harper got his base on balls, Wilson doubled, scoring Harper. Maranville after a count of

three and two, singled. Alexander then hit to Lazzari who tossed to Gehrig so high that it bounced out of his glove and Wilson scored on the play. Then came a fast double play and Maranville took the chance to score, tying the count. High fied out, ending the inning and the St. Louis scoring for the

Third Settles Matters

The Yankees came right back with another run to go ahead again in their half of the second. Bengough, second man up, reached first base, took a walk on balls. Pigras bunted him to second and Durst came through with his second straight hit to score Bengough.

The third inning settled matters in favor of the Yankees. Ruth singled, Gehrig got his base on balls, Meusel doubled. Lazzari grounded to third, Robertson took a base on balls, and Bengough singled. The great Alexander then relinquished the box to Mitchell. Mitchell started by hitting Koenig, and sacrifice in a wild pitch. Koenig flied to Bottomley and from then on Mitchell pitched a fine game. He held them hitless during the rest of the game and then once, in the seventh, about the side of a hit. Meusel got a base on balls and stole second. Lazzari bunted only to have Mitchell foul the ball, allowing Meusel to take third. Mitchell was too anxious to set his hands on the ball. Robertson's sacrifice fly scored Meusel and Bengough hit into a double play to end the inning.

Not once after the second inning did the Cardinals have a look-in, less the third inning can be taken into account, when Frisch singled, stole second and went to third on Hafey's grounder to Koenig after Bottomley had struck out. But Pigras rose to the occasion when he struck out Harper also.

There has been little enthusiasm displayed on the part of New York fans in these two games. The New Yorkers require a great deal to stir them to a high pitch. Until the Yankees are really on the level with the Cards, their followers will take little enthusiastic interest in the series, for now they are utterly convinced that no team in existence can topple their heroes. The few times that St. Louis fans were afforded the chance to do so, however, showed that many had traveled way from St. Louis to see the games. In fact, they made more noise during the short period of the Cardinals' spurt than the Yankee fans made in the whole series. It is a foretaste of what can be expected when the two teams struggle in the St. Louis park.

It would be difficult to say which of Huggins two star right-handers performed the best in New York. Hoyt did a better job than Hoyt, but he had only one chance to show what he could do in the pinches, for there were no pinches. Pigras was not as steady in the first few innings, but he was brilliant in the pinches, and settled down in the last inning to perfection. He struck out three more than did Hoyt, but he gave more bases on balls. He allowed only four hits, one more than Hoyt. Fans could not help but think that if Pennington had a good working condition, this Series would have been a long short. As it was, the Cards' spurt was a walkaway for the third round. Popular or not, the Yankees are unquestionably superb in a World Series, and offer much of a spectacular nature to it. They may not win the series, but they will. The secret lies in the secret reasons, but no fan can question that they are one of the game's most persistent teams in all baseball history. It remains to be seen, however, whether or not they are actually superior over a seven-game period to the Cardinals, for the Cardinals Series is neither won nor lost until the last man is out in the final fray. The score:

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|-------------------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Durst, cf. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pascual, cf. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Koenig, ss | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hafey, 3b | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Meusel, lf. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lazzari, 2b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Robertson, 3b | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Doherty, 3b | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bengough, c. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pigras, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals.... | 29 | 8 | 15 | 27 | 5 | 2 | 2 |

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E |
|-------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Doherty, cf. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gehrig, 3b | 3 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Frisch, 2b | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Bottomley, 1b | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Maranville, ss | 3 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wilson, c. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Harper, rf. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Doherty, lf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Alexander, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Mitchell, p. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Totals.... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

*Batted for Durst in third. *Batted for Robertson in seventh. *Batted for Mitchell in ninth.

Innings... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R

New York... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2

St. Louis... 0 3 0 0 0 0 0 0 2

Runs batted in—Durst, Pascual,

Another "Bolter"



and Indianapolis won its fourth game of the junior world series here Friday, 6 to 4.

It was Swetonic's third victory of the series and it gave the local club a 4-to-1 lead over Rochester. Only one victory will give Indianapolis a pennant in the American Association, the Class A Championship. Score by innings:

Innings... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E

Indians... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 1 1 1

Rochester... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Swetonic and Riddle; Keen and Morrow. Umpires—Johnson and Clarke. Time—11:35m.

SARAZEN LOSES TO L. H. DIEGEL

A. R. Espinosa Gains Final Round in U. S. Professional Golf Tourney

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—Eugene Sarazen, down to a one-sided final round, won the U. S. Professional Golfers' Association championship tournament, a victim of his own temporary poor putting touch and of the brilliant golf of Leonard H. Diegel, on the 18th hole.

Taking full advantage of the little Italian's many uncontrollable misses, the sharp-shooting Diegel downed Sarazen by a one-sided margin of 10 and 8. Thus Diegel accomplished the notable feat of defeating Walter C. Hagen, the defending champion, and Sarazen, a former title holder, on successive days. In both matches his opponents were the first to break par.

The decisive victory carried the White Plains, N. Y., professional into the final round Saturday, when he battles for the championship with A. R. Espinosa of Chicago. The jovial, sun-tanned Espinosa reached the final bracket by defeating young Horton Smith of Joseph, Mo., 6 and 5, with an impressive display of par-equaling golf. Neither man has broken par in the championship. All four of previous winners—Hagen, Sarazen, Jack F. Hutchison and J. M. Barnes—passed out of the running in earlier rounds.

It was Espinosa who played the best golf of the day. He finished the morning round 7 up and until the eighteenth green Smith was unable to win a single hole. Espinosa, however, would not give up one over par. For purposes of comparison it is interesting to note that Smith needed 89, Sarazen 81 and Diegel 75. Smith made a notable rally in the afternoon round, when he went out in 33, getting back three holes. After that Espinosa held him with a run of two pars and two birdies, which all too far behind to overtake the leaders for some time.

The officials of the league are still holding their places open for the departed three clubs, and they are still awaiting the public's reaction, though no overtures to come back have been made in either direction.

The Nationals added two more victories to their string over the weekend, and now have 8 wins and 1 loss, while Fall River with one victory and Brooklyn, Boston and Providence, each with one win and a loss, were the others to advance to the next.

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The

ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Williamsburg, Colonial Capital

CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

SOMETIMES a delight, at others a puzzling problem, restoration of one thing or another is certain to be undertaken by all who buy old furniture in its original condition. There is a definite satisfaction in so handling a chair or table, useless when found, as to make it as strong and attractive as ever and as likely to endure for another equally long term of years.

There are as many sorts of restoration attempts as there are degrees of buying power or desire. One person may have a desk which has been bought or inherited. Pigeonhole partitions may be broken; perhaps a drawer or two is missing; possibly the old brass handles have been replaced by wooden knobs. This much restoration can easily be done at no great expense, but a person who is spending large sums of money in restoring sufficient furniture to equip a home might run into difficulties which are not easy to solve. An otherwise fine table, minus its original feet, might leave one in doubt as to just what shape they should be and should be when restored.

A House a Real Problem

A still more ambitious collector might purchase a house which was fine in its general lines and in some particulars. In other ways it might have additions or alterations of much later date. Precisely what should be done in various ways to bring this building to the nearest approximation to its original form may require a lot of study, and that by well informed architects. Appreciating the task of arriving at a proper conclusion as to one house, we may come nearer to realizing what a stupendous undertaking the restoration of a whole colonial town must be.

The fact that Williamsburg, once the capital of Virginia, is to be restored through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller Jr., is no longer news. Six months ago the public learned the name of the previously unknown benefactor who was financing the activity. Much is left to be said concerning the reasons for choosing this town as the object of such attention. There are many things that the public might well know about the present appearance of the town's streets, at one extreme, and their probable appearance 175 years ago.

A Monumental Example

This is certainly the most extensive and ambitious and far-visioned project of its kind which has ever been attempted in America. If even in Europe more important undertakings have been accomplished or are in progress, we do not know of them.

Certainly no colonial community which approached Williamsburg in pre-Revolutionary influence has changed so little since it was nationally important.

As a center of influence this capital of the colony of Virginia ranked with Philadelphia, Boston and New York for two generations preceding the colonies' struggle for independence. Williamsburg was not only the focus of Virginia's political and social strength from 1765 to 1780, but for a long time before and after this period radiated culture from its college of William and Mary.

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Frank Partridge

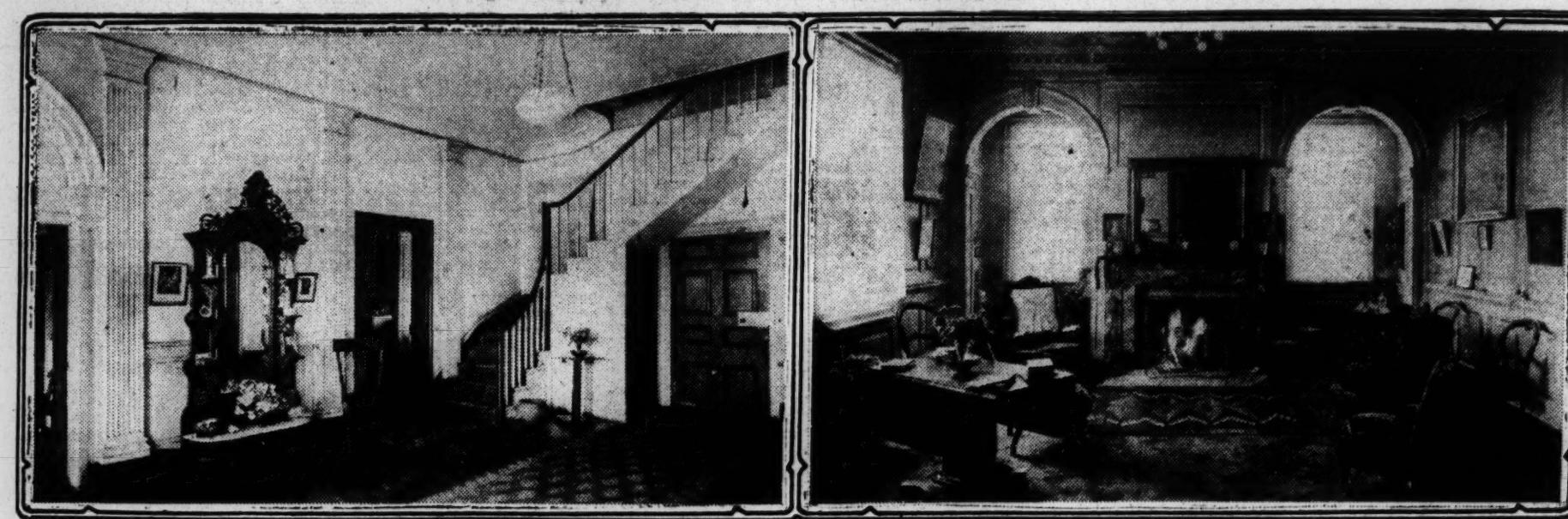
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NEW YORK
6, WEST FIFTY-SIXTH ST.



Williamsburg Is About 45 Miles Southeast of Richmond, Jamestown, the Earlier Capital of the Virginia Colony, Was But a Short Distance Away on the North Bank of the James River

relatively limited area. No industrial advantages attracted manufacturing. Agriculture thrived in the vicinity and a railway line passed through it to reach the port of Newport News. But for nearly 150 years the town has rested almost dormant in its physical and material extent and condition.

How fortunate this has proved from historical and antiquarian standards may be seen by noticing the extraordinary number of buildings of Williamsburg which date in the 1700's or earlier. While a few of the most important have disappeared, a large number stand as they did in the days when Washington and Jefferson, Randolph and Patrick Henry, were familiar figures in the



Inside the Simple Exterior of Tazewell Hall, Williamsburg, Va., Are Striking Architectural Features. At the Left Is the Entrance Hall, With Its Fine Staircase and Heavy Outer Door of Eight Panels. At the Right May Be Seen the Wainscoted and Panelled Walls of the Drawing Room and Its Arched Alcoves on Either Side of the Fireplace.

streets of this town; when coaches and fours clattered by or stood at the curbs; when men wore satins and velvets and a lady's gown outshone by 50 of today's.

Has Kept Much That Others Lost

It has been remarked that in the middle and late 1700's Williamsburg, with a few northern cities, led in the opposition to royal authority in England. The other cities were Philadelphia, New York and Boston. There still stand in them important structures within whose walls events of highest importance to each colony occurred. Nowhere, except in Williamsburg, do numerous examples of domestic architecture remain. Here has been discovered a surprising situation. While the House of Burgesses, where the people's representatives met, has disappeared and the governor's palace is gone, by far the greater portion of Williamsburg's eighteenth century aristocratic homes

'100 Years Old' Duty Free

London

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in choosing representative interiors from the old homes of Williamsburg it is not easy to make selections, there are so many and they are so fine. Of three which we have selected, two are from Tazewell Hall, built by Sir John Randolph. He was a strong Royalist and a speaker of the House of Burgesses. When the last Royal Governor, Lord Dunmore, fled to New York, he took with him Sir John Randolph and several of his family sailed also. But the title to the house did not pass from the family. A son opposed the King, and thus the property descended to the present owners, still in the same line.

A similar record of ownership and occupancy might be found attached to many Williamsburg homes. Certainly it is true of the Galt house, built in 1677 and in the possession of the Galt family since seven years after that date. A corner of the library, whose walls bear many family portraits, is a third of the pictures in our group. These glimpse into only two of the twenty or more houses of Williamsburg, give a hint of the extensive charms which this old city contains.

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Music News of the World

The Siena Festival

By EDWIN EVANS

THE annual festivals of the International Society for Contemporary Music recur with praiseworthy regularity but bear little resemblance one with another. Each acquires its own particular cachet, to which, of course, the choice of city contributes very largely. How could it be otherwise? How could one feel at Siena precisely as one felt last year at Frankfurt? Even when gathered in the concert room to hear the works selected by the jury the musicians are reminded by the very walls that they are in the Palazzo Saracini, the guests of a Siennese nobleman whose family portraits include two Popes and whose Ghibelline ancestors fought many a battle with the Guelphs of Florence.

Moreover, the Podesta of the city, besides holding a reception at the stately Palazzo Pubblico in honor of the festival, takes the most unusual step of decreeing a special Palio, supplementary to the two which have been already contested this year in accordance with the venerable Sienese tradition. Even the Etruscan weather gods were taken aback at so much honor being shown to mere minstrels from abroad. They had withheld rain for very many weeks, but they showered it down upon the appointed Thursday and caused the Palio to be postponed to the Friday, when, however, it took place with no loss to its dignity. The parade of the 17 contrade in their resplendent medieval costumes made a glorious blaze of color. For days beforehand there had been trial runs, and the alfieri had been performing their capriole in the streets adjoining the Campo. Such was the atmosphere in which musicians found themselves assembled for the purpose of hearing the works selected by the jury.

Semi-Novelties

As if with intent the latter had lightened the task of absorbing so much new music by choosing several works which were new only to some of us. Fourteen works were included in the programs of the three chamber concerts. One of these—Prokofieff's Quintet—had perforce to be omitted because the section concerned had not provided the parts. Of the remaining 13 no fewer than five had previously been heard in London. The parade of the 17 contrade in their resplendent medieval costumes made a glorious blaze of color. For days beforehand there had been trial runs, and the alfieri had been performing their capriole in the streets adjoining the Campo. Such was the atmosphere in which musicians found themselves assembled for the purpose of hearing the works selected by the jury.

Triesen's Duet

Heinz Triesen's Duet for violin and piano made friends for him among the scholastically inclined. Others found it rather dry, though still very good. Those who must be really good if it happens to have a sound, could still hear whisperings discrediting each other about an alleged gipsy cembalo band. The fact is that both Italians and Germans believe themselves the aborigines of music, and there is little to choose between them when this brings them into collision. What Hans Sachs called "Wälschen Tand," his compatriots still call "Kitsch."

De Falla's Concerto

The same applies to Frank Bridge's Third String Quartet—the one he wrote for Mrs. Coolidge—which was also finely played by the Brosa team. And no doubt there were sections which had not heard either De Falla's Concerto for harpsichord and five other instruments, in which he appeared as soloist, or Maurice Ravel's Violin Sonata, though this appears less likely. Hindemith's "Klaviermusik" op. 37, on the other hand, is probably still unfamiliar beyond the frontiers of central Europe, though it has been broadcast in England. The little pieces remain with absurd incongruity of the papers which Max Miller used, issue as "Clips From a German Workshop."

This leaves eight new works for discussion. Three of them were string quartets: by Alexander Zemlinsky, Vincenzo Tommasini, and Bohuslav Martin. Zemlinsky is a mature composer who has no surprises in store for anyone. He was 53 when he wrote this quartet, his third, and it reflects ripe experience and craftsmanship. The second movement, an ingenious set of variations, won particular approval, but the entire work was well received. Tommasini's quartet was the weak-

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tertones is feasible. His task is to prove that it is necessary, and the examples he gives do not help his cause.

The other morning was allotted to "Façade" William Walton's amorous setting of some poems by Edith Sitwell, which are recited, with a rigid regard for rhythm, through a megaphone, to an accompaniment of flute, clarinet, saxophone, trumpet, cello and percussion. Several performances had been given in London, but to all other sections the work was new, and it was given twice. At first hearing many of the seats of the Teatro dei Rozzi were occupied and unreservedly by young composers. He is a Czech and follows the national tradition, in which, however, he is happier when writing an allegro than when the time comes to be leisurely or meditative. His slow movement left only vague impressions, but we all liked the buoyancy of the other sections.

Karel Hába's Sonatina

Two other composers were new to us. Karel Hába, a brother of Alois, the doughty champion of quarter-tones, contributed a Sonatina for flute and piano, a piece of intensified chromaticism which yet did not sound labored and yet was the more revealing. It followed the Tomáš Kosteláč's not very felicitous opening of the festival. Robert Blum, a young Swiss, brought an octet called, after the rather naive fashion of today, "music for eight instruments." Though not particularly well scored, it had that quality which the Germans call bray, and made us all wish him well.

Not for the first time a work by Anton von Webern caused an outburst of acute party warfare. It was a string trio in his most uncompromising manner: strange wisps of sound which were often of moving beauty, if considered objectively by themselves, but of which it was difficult to follow the connecting thought. The Italian section Antonio Tusa and Casella played the latter's recent Cello Sonata—the one composed for Mrs. Coolidge. This was followed by a really brilliant performance, under Casella's direction, of Stravinsky's "Les Noces" in Italian. The applause was general. No doubt this was due to the Italian performance, for our ears had not yet followed the Tomáš Kosteláč's not very felicitous opening of the festival. Robert Blum, a young Swiss, brought an octet called, after the rather naive fashion of today, "music for eight instruments." Though not particularly well scored, it had that quality which the Germans call bray, and made us all wish him well.

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Next year's festival is to be at Geneva in April.

Beethoven Returns

By L. A. SLOPER

BEETHOVEN returns this season to the symphony programs. Last year there was a singular dearth of his works on many of the orchestral lists. The Boston Symphony, in particular, offered only three Beethoven compositions. Do not infer that this apparent neglect of the master was a result of young modernist disapprovement. Mr. Koussevitzky was not bowing to the storm of jeers directed at anything dated after 1800. It was merely that we had in the previous season seen so serious that De Falla, whose concerto was to follow, hesitated to put on the platform, but wise counsels prevailed.

Here, at least, was music upon which all could agree, and the angry partisans promptly did so, though the Germans who rarely nowadays believe that music can be really good if it happens to have a sound, could still hear whisperings discrediting each other about an alleged gipsy cembalo band. The fact is that both Italians and Germans believe themselves the aborigines of music, and there is little to choose between them when this brings them into collision. What Hans Sachs called "Wälschen Tand," his compatriots still call "Kitsch."

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But by now our appetites have been sharpened; we are ready to hold out our plates for more Beethoven.

Mr. Koussevitzky, wise provisioner, supplies us before we ask. Beginning the fifth year of his stewardship, he places two Beethoven dishes on the initial menu of the Boston Orchestra's forty-eighth season, served Oct. 5 and 6. These are the Overture to "Leonore" No. 3 and the "Eroica" Symphony.

Not to linger too long at a metaphorical feast, both works were played with that intense dramatism with which this conductor loves to infuse them, and of which he must be given credit, they are very susceptible.

The "Chorale" and "Festivals" of Debussy also were vividly conveyed.

A less familiar item was Hindemith's Concerto for Orchestra, op. 33, which received its first American performance under Mr. Koussevitzky in Boston two and one-half years ago. We regret to say that the composition does not become dearer to us on further acquaintance.

Ingenious it certainly is; perhaps too ingenious. Its clever author has acquired all the equipment of his trade, which his family has put to effective use. These cunning contrapuntal manipulations, this virtuosic juggling with rhythms, this insouciant adroitness in orchestration—are not these the veritable trappings of genius? But look closer: they will seem perhaps more like peacock feathers. Pluck them, and you have a goose.

The Boston Orchestra begins its season with few important changes in personnel. Mr. G. Boettcher comes from Berlin to replace Mr. Wenderlin as solo horn player. Mr. B. Zighera is moved up to first harp in place of Mr. Alfred Holly, who resigned after long service, and Mr. E. Caughey becomes second harpist. There are several new faces in the ranks of the strings. Although there were moments when the playing fell somewhat short of perfection, the orchestra on the whole played Friday afternoon with remarkable virtuosity for an opening concert.

The Boston musical season had

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House and Garden

The International Exhibition of Garden Design

By ALICE MARTINEAU

THE International Exhibition of Garden Design which is to be held in London from Oct. 17 to Oct. 24 at the hall of the Royal Horticultural Society, Westminster, will in a sense be unique, for it is the first of its kind, although a local one was once held in Germany. It is strictly noncompetitive, and should do much to advance good gardening, as many countries are sending, of their best, including America, France, Holland, Belgium, Sweden, Germany and Denmark, and there is a British section, together with South Africa, Australia and Canada. It has not been an easy matter to arrange, as space is limited, even though the great new hall will be used, as well as the smaller, but everyone has been most helpful. The selection of exhibitors in America, for instance, has been undertaken by the American Society of Landscape Architects, and the American Institute of Architects, a sure guarantee that some fine examples of pictures and plans of American gardens will be forthcoming with such names as Bremer's Pond and Olmsted Brothers included. Naturally the exhibitors are nearly all professional, but there are several exceptions, notably the Queen of Sweden, the Crown Prince of Sweden, Prince Eugen Waldemarssude, the Corporations of Birmingham and of Glasgow, and the Public Parks and Gardens of London.

The body of the large hall will be given up to sculpture, and here for the first time will be shown together Sir Hamo Thornycroft's "The Sower," lent by the Royal Academy, and "The Mower," lent by the Corporation of Liverpool. Many interesting pieces of garden sculpture will be seen, including Mr. Jagger's Fountain Group, just completed for Lord Melchet. The walls will be hung with the plans and pictures lent, and "Le

small hall will be chiefly filled with trade exhibits.

An important section of the exhibition is being prepared by Array Tipping, namely, the historical section, which deals with gardens from the days of the Plantagenets up to the year 1850, and Mr. Tipping will lecture on this absorbing subject. Many of the leading sculptors, architects, and garden designers will also lecture, and three lectures a day are to be given. Sir Edwin Lutyens, R. A., Sir Herbert Baker, A. R. A., Sir John Burnet, Sir Reginald Blomfield, Mr. Guy Dawber, A. R. A., Mr. Gilbert Bayes, Mr. Mawson, and other Englishmen of note are to speak. Mr. Barron is coming from America to read a paper, Mr. Koning from Holland, and M. Duchesne from Paris.

It seems unfortunate that no women are to take part, or at least no active part, in this exhibition which is of all others, perhaps, more closely related to women's activities. Where, indeed, would America's gardens be without their women designers and experts? And surely the Garden Clubs of America should be represented—that organization with its ramifications all over the United States. Not only are English women whose names are "household words" omitted, but there are many American women whose names might well have been included, where one only has been chosen. This, however, lies with the American societies and not the English committee. One would have liked to see the name of William Robinson included, that grand old gardener who did more for gardens than can ever be told, and who rescued them from the ribbon gardening and bedding out system, and who, in his ninety-first year is still a gardener today as ever, writing as clearly and pithily in his own hand as he ever did; while the gifted American Charles Platt is not represented.

In spite of these omissions, however, there is every prospect of an important and highly interesting international gathering, which should prove most helpful. Prices range from 7s. 6d. admission the first day to 1s. 6d. the last, so that everyone shall have chance of coming to this highly educational "school for garden design," as it might be termed, where all may learn of pleached alleys and pleasureways, of moated gardens and towers, of mounts and the clipped hedges that were brought to England by the Dutch in the reign of William and Mary, down to the very latest impressionist style from Sweden and Germany.

We moderns think we know a great deal about gardening, and it is difficult to realize that many, many centuries before gardening was begun in England, the gardens of the exotic and brilliantly colored

The Garden Path

Mexican Gardens in San Antonio

DURING the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, held last June in San Antonio, Tex., Mrs. Katharine B. Tippins of Florida, chairman of the committee which has in charge the subjects of Birds, Flowers and Wild Life Refugees, served as one of the judges to award prizes for the most beautiful Mexican gardens in the foreign quarters of San Antonio. Mrs. William R. Alvord of Michigan, chairman of citizenship, was the other judge. In the Club Woman of Detroit Mrs. Tippins described their visit in part as follows:

We were whirled through the prosperous business portions of the city to a more interesting section of San Antonio, as we were curious to see how the Mexicans adapt themselves to American ways. We were to find that they only partially accepted them, they being bright and Latin and colorful to offset drab environments.

We parked our car in the neighborhood and were conducted along what at one time must have been a wide street, but which had become narrow and unsafe, where the Mexican dwellers a place of flowers, fountains and shrines with trees over-spreading the paths that wander at times almost vanish in the coral or chain of abodes.

We viewed gardens from one end of the Corral to the other and at length presented the first prize of money and a red ribbon to "El Paseo de los Flores," Galdames, printed on it in gold, to the garden we had inspected first on entering the "Callejon de Shina." A stone and sapling fence entwined with Madeira vine shut out the world. The walk was formed of a coarse, one leading to the other, vine clad, the other running from the center through a wealth of zinnias, marigolds, and gladioli to a sheltered shrine. Night-blooming Jasmines softened the masonry and about a spicket of water so that the future mission of the bird would be to water the garden. Hanging vases filled with flowers and large ones at the base of the shrine furnished votive offerings.

We saw the shrine of St. Maria, a small lawn walk, there lie to the sun, many inclosures of garden, well-hedged inclosures in Dutch, Italian and other styles. In one golden square, coreopsis, tagetes, zinnias of yellow, orange and bronze are shouldered by salmon pink gladioli. On a gray day the effect is miraculous. The fern garden, the rock, the blue, the scarlet gardens have each their turn. Print Dutch stone-flagged inclosures are massed with fuchsias. The Italian water garden, with a lovely cherub fountain, has a tiled arbor, where laden troughs and pots of medieval design make perfect the illusion. One inclosure is round and flowerless with a high yew hedge. The soft grass plots that follow the line of flat knitted brick encircling a perfect central lawn, and this path leads in two directions out of the circle of yew. This environment of restraint and serenity may be made almost anywhere by anybody who knows how to plant and trim yew, make a path and tend a lawn.

Among the gardens of the famous Broadway region, perhaps the most purely English is that of Clement Parsons, planned by his late distinguished brother, Alfred. Mr. Parsons says that the finest garden ornaments are the growing plant, but he does not stir his gardener's heart to all artificial aids. His broad lawns and parterres, where vegetables, fruit and flowers are grown in pleasing harmony against close-knit lawn paths that know no weed, there is besides a trim sundial among the roses, a pergola of singular grace and utility. Right on the side of a gateway not far from a domed stone arbor, the Dancing Faun easily lures the thought to southern lands and ancient civilizations. As a sample of local art, or artifice, a miniature foot-high Cotswold house of carved gray stone reminds us that it is wise to foster garden ornaments of local design when the work is good.

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Ancient Straddle Stones

The ancient straddle stones and

bronze temple lion seem happily placed.

If we may take the term garden ornament to cover all garden accessories—for everything in a garden from path to gateway may or may not be an ornament—then our list is a long one. It will include arbors, gates, walls, vases, sundials, dovecotes, windmills, bridges, porches, columns, lanterns, tea-houses, towers, fountains, pots and statues, steps, seats, trellises, pergolas, wind-breaks, even baskets and watering cans, troughs, water basins and bird baths.

It is good to have a mind for the great and grandiose, grandfather, you may introduce "rooms,"

but I hope you will not be so misled. Your garden may be domestic or formal. It may copy the Italian, the Spanish, the Dutch, the Japanese, the English, or any other style, but whatever the main plan may be, it is common sense and good taste to choose ornament suitable to the plan of the garden.

Indian Design in Cotswold Stone

An interesting experiment is to be seen in the garden of Colonel Dugdale, a Cotswold planter at Newnham, neighboring on Batsford Park. The late founder of the lovely Sezincote water and rock garden has introduced Indian ornament with fine effect. The soft Cotswold stone has lent itself kindly to the hand of the carver and the little stream that flows down the garden slope is spanned by a stone bridge beautifully wrought after an Indian design. Higher up the stream against the deep woodland, an image in a stone arbor gazes placidly on a pool from which the water drips unendingly. The image, like the stone serpent that climbs a tree trunk below the bridge, is clearly far from home. Not so the little stone fountain in the center of the pool. So rich is the gorge in which

the garden is set that the Indian ornaments do not jar. But this ambitions effect may not be lightly followed in a small or confined garden.

To go no farther than this single district of the Cotswolds in England, there are some famous and many lovely gardens. There is the well-known perfect garden of Mark Fenwick at Stow-in-the-Wold. The Priory at Burford has a lovely garden enclosed by a fine stone chapel and stone walling that is worth seeing. In the Priory garden is a sixteenth-century sundial of a type rarely found in England.

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THE HOME FORUM

"By the Shores of Old Romance"

IN HIS little poem on the "Naming of Places," Wordsworth relates that

One calm September morning, ere
the mist
Had altogether yielded to the sun,

in company with his sister and his friend Coleridge he went for a stroll along "a rude and natural causeway," on the eastern shore of Grasmere. As they traveled this "retired and difficult way," they examined the flowers and ferns.

Fair ferns and flowers, and chiefly
that tall fern,
So statuary of the Queen Osmunda
Plant lover in its own retired
abode
On Grasmere's beach, than Naiad by
the side
Of Grecian brook, or Lady of the
Mere.
Sole-sitting by the shores of old
romance.

This reference to Sir Walter Scott's poetic narrative, "The Lady of the Lake," proves that Wordsworth, Scott's contemporary, saw not only a resemblance between the quiet shores of his dear Grasmere and the wild sequestered bays of Loch Katrine, but that he also accepted both alike as productive of thoughts of deep poetic imagery and of stirring romance. In just six lines of exquisite verse, in simplest, purest English, this lover of outdoor beauty has pictured a rival scene between nature, radiant and active, and the classic symbols of mythology and romance. The tall, regal fern, type of a queenly woman, standing pre-eminently beautiful in its own retired abode, could not help but be lovelier to Wordsworth's appreciative eye, than an imaginary Naiad, however graceful, haunting the brooks of Greece, or a mountain maiden, sitting alone "by the shores of old romance," then newly given to the world in Scott's popular borderland tales. That Wordsworth's allusion to this poem follows quite closely the author's description of "fair Ellen," is apparent as one sees the picture unfold:

From underneath an aged oak,
That slanted from the islet rock,
A Damsel guider of its way,
A little skiff shot to the bay.
That round the promontory steep
Led its deep line in graceful
sweep...
Just as the hunter left his stand
And stood concealed amid the brake,
To view this Lady of the Lake.

And the writer goes on to say that the maiden paused to catch some distant strain—with head upraised, locks flung back, and lips apart—

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THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

C. S. S.

Like monument of Greecian art,
In listening mood she seemed to stand.
The guardian Naiad of the strand,
And never did Greecian chisel trace
A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace,
Of finer form or lovelier face.

This glimpse of Ellen in Loch Katrine is one of the choicest portraits Scott ever painted, yet the verse lacks the finished grace and poetic purity which one finds in Wordsworth's reference to it. The comparison, however, of even a regal Osmunda fern to the alert, beautiful maiden in her skirt, seems at first somewhat devoid of proper balance; there one remembers that the points of view are as entirely different as the surroundings, that each picture is exquisite in itself, the comparison being only in that Wordsworth touches the high points of natural beauty, while Scott paints the pinnacles of high romance. Wordsworth, in his quiet way, loved romance, but his portrayal of it lacked the picturesqueness of incident, and the thrill and force of actuality, which brought to Scott such remarkable success. Nature, to Wordsworth, was a vast, harmonious, benign arrangement, from which man might learn helpful lessons and gain inspiration; to Scott it was a magnificent stage set for romance and adventure. To him, the rugged boldness and wild beauty of the western Highlands formed an appropriate background for fierce glens, clattering streams, packs of baying hounds. The rocks and summits could easily show themselves into "turrets, domes or battlements" of feudal castles and fortresses, while the glens abounded in weird bogie caves and dark caverns. All is color and action. Scott loved it, and so did his readers.

Wordsworth had traveled in Scotland and was familiar with the scenes of many of Scott's popular works; and, although he did not like Scott's historical poetry, he read with interest the stirring pages of "Marmion," of "Rob Roy," of "Ivanhoe," and of the other border tales as they were published. For those days, Wordsworth traveled a great deal, yet his home for fifty years was in the quiet vale of Grasmere, where, surrounded by a few choice friends, he lived quietly, neither seeking popularity nor receiving conspicuous praise for his poems. Scott, grown wealthy from the publication of his historical prose and verse, reveled in the building of his home at Abbotsford, in the likeness of a feudal demesne, wherein to dispense a jovial hospitality associated with old times. In his historical romances Scott was, as at Abbotsford, "bent on arranging points of view and Gothic halls," while Wordsworth shaped a garden of delight out of the "simple produce of the common day." Wordsworth sought to adapt the external world to the inner thought; Scott was content to adapt it to the ideas of the Middle Ages. Wordsworth, though somewhat indifferent to history, clung fervently to the historic foundations of society; Scott had a tendency toward feudalism, yet he was a prudent Scotsman and an agreeable host. Both Wordsworth and Scott loved nature; both used the things of nature as settings; the one, for bringing out some moral lesson, the other for a background to the varying moods of human nature. Wordsworth, in his genius as in his living, seemed isolated and alone, while Scott was the most popular and the most widely read writer of his day. Yet, someone has said of Wordsworth that many of his contemporaries might be reprieved;

There is the remnant of a child in all of us, and one of the things that a child best loves is odd houses. There can be no more delightful odd house in the world than the belfry of Palma, and hardly in the world a more delightful odd house-holder than the bell-ringer. So far from being a dark home for bats, his house is a high bright chamber formed from the last two storeys of the tower, full of light and air, pouring in from arched windows, and as warm and dry as the protection of massive stone walls baked by centuries of sun can make it. Almost touching the wooden floor hangs an orderly net-work of ropes among the great baulks and uprights of timber, and above, swung down from their mighty cross-pieces, stand in air the gray and blues to flaming gold.

There is the artist is, by virtue of his calling, a little more child than the rest of the world, and these glorious unfamiliar forms, hanging there solid as earth among the . . . colors and shadows and ropes and timbers, went immediately to his head. He was overwhelmed simultaneously with the necessity of drawing them all and the impossibility of drawing any of them. The temperament of the sacristan, on the other hand, is entirely paternal. He is the father of nine, and to him no amount of adoration and reproduction could do justice to his darlings. No more accordant and single-minded party ever breathed than that which morning after morning climbed the last wooden stair and skated round the spidery galleries to slap the beauties tenderly, like precious horses, on their swelling sides, and to duck and crane for a new enchanting view. Finally, the artist would be left alone in a deep window embrasure to wrestle with the glorious, massive, flower-like shapes; and the sacristan, grunting with satisfaction, would step stiffly down to a similar alcove on the floor below, where he would sit like a spectators leprechaun among his wooden lasts, waiting for a little dinner bell, jerked from below, to ring . . . and stir him to execute a peal.

While the cobbler stuck to his last, and the artist despatched to his easel, I would climb up upon the roof to get a bird's eye view of the island. . . . Come, said I, I would have seen the sacristan anxiously comparing watches with the artist in case he should have overshot a peal, or clapping him on the back and calling him for having so fairly reproduced one of his darlings. Hombre is an incomparable word. It is the core of the Spanish language. People say truly that Spanish is a virile tongue, and the reason, without punning, is that there is so much brawn in it. Hombre can be used to express everything. It can be used for affection, exultation, and esteem for one another never varied."

Like Scott and his "Lady of the Lake" in the Highland borders, Wordsworth in his quiet way may have dwelt at Grasmere, "by the shrill of the long hounds, the clansmen's shouts, the roar of the mountains, the thundering storms, and the crashing forests, all passed him by." The tall Osmunda fern may still grow on Grasmere's beach, but those who delight in stirring, throbbing romance still seek it by the silver strand of Loch Katrine.

They have been taking up the road
Like monument of Greecian art,
In listening mood she seemed to stand.
The guardian Naiad of the strand,
And never did Greecian chisel trace
A Nymph, a Naiad, or a Grace,
Of finer form or lovelier face.

It must be wonderful to be a road-mender; to take entire control of one of the busiest routes in London; to cause the buses, the motors, and cycles, and all other vehicles to turn aside from their customary run and go some other way; to have a couple of the police force especially told off to look after you at the front and

rear, as though you were something

of very great value; to be able to sit

in a wheelbarrow, with your dust-

covered legs dangling over the side,

during the most congested hour of

the day, and bask for awhile in the

knowledge that no one else in the

whole city (unless he be another

road-mender) may do the same; to

hear the oncoming roar of some giant machine bearing down with terrific

weight upon your isolation, and

never so much as turn your head,

knowing that the invincible power

of the law stands in unchallenged dig-

nity between you and it.

First thing in the morning, as the

bells of St. Martin's ring out the

chimes of half-past eight; the road-

menders draw around a glowing

brazier and cook their meal. They

crouch on anything they can find

anyhow, to sit anyhow, to drink the

steaming fluid from the enamel cans

their work has made them; to take huge

bites out of big sandwiches and talk

at the same time, and shuffle their

boots in the dust, and laugh, and try

out witty remarks at someone else's

expense, knowing that there's a good

day's work ahead of them, and a

good ten minutes left before they

are off again to the road-mender.

Richer, perhaps, than the Lord

Mayor himself, is the road-mender

in Trafalgar Square.

Road Up

there is no one in the whole of London happier than they. They are privileged persons—privileged to eat anyhow, to sit anyhow, to drink the steaming fluid from the enamel cans anyhow, to be as untidy as their work has made them; to take huge bites out of big sandwiches and talk at the same time, and shuffle their boots in the dust, and laugh, and try out witty remarks at someone else's expense, knowing that there's a good day's work ahead of them, and a good ten minutes left before they are off again to the road-mender.

Richer, perhaps, than the Lord

Mayor himself, is the road-mender

in Trafalgar Square.

Kindness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KINDNESS is a wonderful quality to possess; that is, true kindness. Some people do kind deeds from a sense of duty. Charitable giving is sometimes prompted by the feeling that it is the right thing to do. Even this sort of giving may be better than none at all; but how different would be the feelings of the giver and of the recipient if the act of helping were always prompted by an unselfish desire to do kind and helpful!

We have many opportunities for being kind every day; and kindness and brotherly love go hand in hand. If we are striving to be loving, we shall not withhold a kindly word or a helping hand from anyone, be it friend or foe, stranger or foreigner. The more love we have in our hearts, the more quickly we shall be freed from the false concept we may have been entertaining about a brother; for love destroys all unloving qualities, and brings to light the good qualities that perhaps have not been seen because of our own unloving thought, or that may be just waiting for the dew of love to refresh them. It is wonderful how these qualities grow as the result of a few words of love and appreciation!

Instead of being ready to talk about the idiosyncrasies and faults of others, let us refrain from doing so, and make a point of mentioning only kind intentions and acts. A wrong sense of criticism and condemnation is never kind. Actually, there is nothing to condemn regarding the man of God's creating, for the real man is spiritual and perfect; and as our vision becomes clearer, we shall realize the truth of this statement, and thereby express more true kindness to all.

Careful study of and obedience to "A Rule of Works and Acts," which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has given on page 40 of the Church Manual of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, follows when he said, "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these

BIG WEEK-END OPERATIONS IN STOCK MARKET

Motor Shares Chief Interest of Traders—Chrysler at New High

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (P)—Speculation for the advance was resumed on a broad scale in today's brief session of the market under the leadership of the independent motor shares.

For the most part, enormous

blocks of stocks at rising prices, early gains ranging from 1 to nearly 8 points. There were several soft spots,

due to heavy week-end sales taking place.

Outside the stock market the chief interest centered in the announcement that the Radio Corporation had

purchased an interest in Keith-Albee-

Orpheum, Inc., The United Biscuit

Company, San Fran., and the

Tarzan Aviation Company, announced recapitalization plans. Bullish

sentiment was created by the optimis-

tic tenor of the weekly mercantile

reviews.

Chrysler was again the market

leader, moving up to a new high record of 140 1/4 after having dipped to

136 3/4 in an early outbreak of selling.

Studebaker and Hupmobile attained new peaks of 138 1/2 and 74 1/2, respec-

tively. Hudson, rate 10 points, and

Motor Products jumped 7 1/2.

Rails were quiet and sluggish. St.

Louis, Southwestern falling back 2

points.

The day's closing steer. Total stock

sales approximated 2,000,000 shares.

The bond market displayed further

improvement in today's short session

after yesterday's moderate upturn.

Some of the recent favorites made

sharp gains, and the general list was

firm, although the volume of trading

was light.

Andes Copper 7s again jumped 5

points to a new high in response to

the 75-cent dividend on the stock into

which the company's Freshen

Steel Car 5s extended their gain by

about a point. Dodge Brothers 8s,

however, encountered realization.

In the rails, Seaboard is of 1981 con-

tinued to show a general upward ad-

vance, and B. & O. 4s were firm.

The foreign list was steady. United

States Government obligations were

quiet.

RADIO CORP. ACQUIRES INTEREST IN KEITH-ALBEE-ORPHEUM, INC.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6 (P)—Lehman Bros.

and Blair & Co. announce discussions

are under way concerning the for-

mation of a holding company in

which Radio Corporation and Keith-

Albee-Orpheum Corporation will be

interested. Details have not yet been

worked out. The purpose of the plan

is to place Radio with an outlet for

the Photophone.

Film Booking Offices, Inc., in mak-

ing films for Photophone, and Pathé

Exchange, in which Keith-Albee-

Orpheum has an interest, is also

planning to make sound films in

this process. Contracts have recently

been signed for the installation of

radio reproducing apparatus in the

theaters of the Keith circuit.

WHEAT MARKET HAS ADVANCE

CHICAGO, Oct. 6 (P)—Unexpected

death of future delivery offerings led

to a decided early advance in wheat

prices today. Talk was current that

in proportion to cost of production,

wheat in Kansas and other northern

western prairies was then during 1923.

Opening to 14c higher, Chicago

wheat quickly scored further gen-

eral gains. Corn was relatively easy,

starting unchanged to 3% up and

then moving near to initial fig-

ures. Oats were firm. Provisions held

about steady.

Opening prices today were: Wheat

—Dec. 1, 19 1/2; @ 20, March 1, 23 1/2 @

24; May 1, 23 1/2; @ 27, June 1, 25 1/2.

Wheat closed unsettled, up to

14c advance, corn 4c off to 14c gain,

oats showing 1c to 1c gain, and

provisions varying from 2c set-

back to a rise of 50c.

BOSTON STOCKS

Closing Prices

Last: High Oct. 6, Oct. 5

40 Am Pneu 1pt 47 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2

220 Am & T. 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2

270 Anacord 82 1/4 82 1/4 81 1/2

550 Andes Pet. 2 1/2 2 1/2 2 1/2

200 Arcadian 1 1/2 1 1/2 1 1/2

90 Andes Pet. 90 90 91 91

50 Bingham 46 46 46 46

25 Bos El 2 pt 102 102 102 102

50 B&M 100 100 100 100

225 B&M 70 70 70 70

10 B&M A. 78 78 78 78

45 B&M P. & P. 109 108 108 108

200 B&M P. 109 108 108 108

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Business Conditions Generally Sound—Cheerful Note for Live-Stock Farmers

As business opens the last quarter of the year, the outstanding uncertainty, and perhaps the only one of far-reaching importance, is the credit situation. Time money continues to move at record levels, and no demand is reported of assessing the damage. The consensus, both in the United States and in Europe, is that the tautness of credit conditions will continue throughout the remainder of this year.

Furthermore, in some circles abroad it is expected that the high rates of money prevailing in this country will be reflected in European markets by a gradual increase in interest rates abroad.

Some European students are of the opinion that the strain upon American credit is not present more than it can bear, and that an adjustment must take place at the expense of one of the two elements of business, commercial activity or security speculation.

In practically all of the other facets of American trade there is evidence of increased exports and a soundness of conditions that constitute the chief influence on sentiment.

Bookings in the steel industry are heavy and further expansion of output is indicated in the scarcity of scrap. The toner of the advanced prices has come sooner than was expected, and the result has been an establishment of quotations at a \$2 a ton advance.

Steel Consumption Steady

Although deliveries were heavy during the third quarter, there is still a pressure for shipments, which fact is taken to indicate that consumers have not been piling up stocks.

In the Chicago district, where the demand for heavy steel is reported to have been lagging, there has been increased buying of this product by railroads and others.

A higher basis of production and for prices is noted for pig iron at the beginning of the quarter.

Retailing by chain stores and mail order houses was reported for September shows a wide gain over the corresponding month of last year. For 16 chains the increase amounted to 22 per cent for the month and 14.7 per cent for the first nine months.

Another cheerful note has been sounded from the corn belt, where reports of stock availability and share in the general prosperity of the country. The position of the live-stock farmer is reported to be at present better than at any time since 1920. Demand is said to be overreaching supply and the trend of prices, which are now fairly high, is upward. Good profits are reported for those who have cattle, hogs, sheep, dairy or poultry products to sell.

Corn Farmers Highest of Year

Business activity during the week ended Sept. 29 was greater than in the corresponding period of 1927, as measured by check payments and reported by the Department of Commerce. The general level of wholesale prices and costs was higher than in the preceding week but was higher than in the similar week of last year.

Car loadings in the week ended Sept. 22 totaled 1,142,214 cars, this being the greatest number for any one week this year, according to the American Railway Association. This was an increase of 4,490 cars over the previous week, and was 16,512 greater than in the like week a year ago. As compared with 1926 figures, however, the weekly total was 32,193 cars less.

Bank clearings this week amounted to \$12,422,019. As compared with a similar week last year a gain of 15.3 per cent is shown.

The volume of gross crude oil production in the United States last week was 2,509,800 barrels, an increase of 850 barrels daily over the previous week.

Credit and Securities

No banking loans in the call money market were called to public attention again this week at the American Bankers Association, where the hope was expressed that lenders outside of banking control would cooperate with their bankers to the end that unsound developments might be avoided and the general well-being of the country maintained.

The dangers of a situation in which stock speculation was drawing upon credit to which other and more important lines are thought to be entitled, also were emphasized at this meeting.

The New York stock market has made a good show of strength this week. Where setbacks occurred they were followed by recoveries, and although considerable irregularity was evident in Friday's trading, number of operations rose sharply.

In the bond market the moderate volume of trading was featured by advances in convertible and warrant-bearing issues. Barnsall & Andes Copper debenture 6% were among the most popular gains.

Funding by bonds this week amounted to \$66,173,000 as compared with \$83,500,000 last week and \$75,935,500 in the corresponding week of last year.

CANADA TO REDUCE BONDS
OTTAWA, Oct. 6.—Finance Department states that \$50,000,000 Dominion of Canada 6 per cent bonds due Oct. 15 will be paid off in full this month, and that there will therefore be no new securities issued in their place. The maturities were less than the amount in connection with refinancing operations of one of the Victory loans. The saving in interest to the Dominion Treasury by retiring these bonds will be \$2,650,000 annually.

NORTH AMERICAN INVESTMENT
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—North American Investment Corporation earnings for nine months ended Sept. 30 amounted \$400,000. On 21,500 shares of common stock were less than the year before, and was \$9 a share. During this period the company had added more than \$182,500 in surplus. Dividends of 10 cents a share were expected to be inaugurated at the October meeting of the board.

SIMMONS CO. SALES
Sales of Simmons Co. made of beds, for September of \$2,762,724, were slightly lower than those of September, 1927, to the tune of less than 1 per cent. The sales for September, 1928, sales were \$2,642,352. Sales for the last nine months were \$27,332,134, compared with \$28,716 in the like period of 1927.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS
FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION
The Public Light & Traction Co., San Francisco, Oct. 6—Domestic gas & electric and subsidiaries for 12 months ended Aug. 31 reported net income before depreciation of \$65,562,000, as compared with \$65,561,212 in the corresponding 12 months.

STANDARD GAS & ELECTRIC
Standard Gas & Electric and subsidiaries for 12 months ended Aug. 31 reported net income before depreciation of \$65,562,000, as compared with \$65,561,212 in the corresponding 12 months.

SAN FRANCISCO'S GOLD EXPORTS
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 6.—Domestic gold exports from San Francisco during the first nine months of 1928 totaled \$2,185,566.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

Closing Prices

| | High | Low | High | Low | |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Allis Chalmers deb 5% '27 | 99% | 99% | Seaboard A L com 6s '45 | 81 1/4 | 79 1/2 |
| Am Gas Ctg 7 1/2% '28 | 100 | 98 | Seaboard All Fla Ry 6s A '35 | 75 1/4 | 75 1/4 |
| Am Ind Supts deb 6 '23 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 | Shell Union 6s B '35 | 100 | 98 |
| Am Chain deb 6s '23 | 100 1/4 | 100 1/4 | Sierrita & San F Pow 6s '49 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Am Nat Gas 6 1/2% '42 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | Silesian Am Corp 7s '41 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Am Nat Gas 6 1/2% '47 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | Simpson Corp 6s '35 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Am Sugar Refining 6s '21 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | Simola Corp 6s '35 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Am T & T col 4% '22 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | Sinclair Crn O col 6s '35 | 100 | 99 |
| Am T & T col 4% '22 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | Sinclair Crn O col 6s '37 | 102 | 102 |
| Am T & T col 4% '22 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | Sinclair Crn O 6s '28 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Am T & T deb 5 1/2% '43 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | Sinclair Crn O 6s '42 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Am Wkly Elec 6s '34 | 99 1/2 | 99 1/2 | Sinclair Crn O 6s '47 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Am Wkly Elec 6s '34 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | Sinclair Crn O 6s '50 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Anacoda Corp 6s '38 | 103 1/2 | 103 1/2 | So Pac 4s '68 | 97 | 97 |
| Anacoda Corp 7s '38 | 138 1/2 | 138 1/2 | So Pac 4s '75 | 97 1/2 | 97 1/2 |
| Andes Corp deb 7s '48 | 165 | 165 | So Pacific 4s '55 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 |
| B&O col 4% '24 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | So Pacific 4s '60 | 91 | 91 |
| B&O col 4% '24 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | So Pacific 4s '74 | 91 | 91 |
| Armour & Co 4% '28 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | So Ry gen 4s '46 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Armour & Co 5 1/2% '42 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | So Ry gen 5s '91 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Associated Oil 6s '24 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Stand Off N Y 6s '31 | 121 1/2 | 121 1/2 |
| Associated Oil 6s '24 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Tenn Copper 6s '25 | 100 | 98 |
| Associated Oil 6s '24 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Tenn Elec Power 6s '47 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| B&O 1st 4% '48 | 92 1/2 | 92 1/2 | Tenn Elec Power 6s '50 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| B&O 4s PLE&WV div 4% | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Tex & Pac 5s '20 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| B&O 4s PLE&WV div 4% | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Tex & Pac 5s '27 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| B&O rfg 6s '24 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Tex & Pac 5s '37 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| B&O rfg 6s '24 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Tex & Pac 5s '41 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| B&O rfg 6s '24 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | Third Ave adj 5s '60 | 65 1/2 | 65 1/2 |
| Barnsall Corp 6s '40 | 123 1/2 | 123 1/2 | Union Pacific 4s '35 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 B | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | Union Pacific 6s '35 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | United 6s '35 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '30 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '35 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '40 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '45 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '50 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '55 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '60 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '65 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '70 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '75 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '80 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '85 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '90 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '45 C | 105 1/2 | 105 1/2 | U.S. Rubber 7s '95 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
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RADIO

NEUTRALIZING GRAVITY SEEN AS FLYING AID

Bernays Johnson Looks for Reversal of Earth Generated Electricity

By VOLNEY D. HURD
Jules Verne, the idol of the imaginative person of 40 years ago, hardly fills the need of the same type of person today. Most of his predictions have come true in one way or another. Last night we had the opportunity of wandering in a Jules Verne atmosphere which contained enough possibilities to perhaps be worthy of recording. Let the reader then be ready for a true flight of fancy.

A zong rings and Mechanics Building, the huge auditorium housing the annual Boston Radio Show slowly darkens. Bernays Johnson, the electrical showman, has just completed his electric chair act and the crowd moves out in excited discussion of the same. In the half light of the dim stage we find Mr. Johnson putting his various experimental apparatus away which includes a small model of a dirigible which "neutralizes gravity."

We swing up onto the trunk and ask for some further details on this neutralization of gravity idea. Our host is most willing to talk, adding humorous anecdotes and laughing as he goes about his work.

Present Efforts Feeble

"Of course, we make no claim to anything revolutionary at this time. This little ship which hobs up five or six inches is but a feeble effort, a mere smudge of smoke on the horizon, as far as the flying problem is concerned. But who is to deny that somewhere in it we have in embryo the first step toward the solution of flying in the distant future. Every past effort in natural scientific unfoldment has been considered hocus-pocus, magic, wizardry, bunk, etc. But we have seen every one of those disdained efforts spring into huge forces in our daily lives." Thus spoke Mr. Johnson.

"Taking gravity neutralization we find that the most outstanding application of such an art would be in flying. Gravity is a pretty useful thing otherwise. If it was all neutralized we would fly off into space. Suppose, however, we had a ship that could neutralize gravity. It could go up outside of the atmospheric strata of the earth, being properly equipped with oxygen tanks.

"Once up there it would not be affected by the earth's rotation and by merely hanging there while the earth turned, a trip around the world would be accomplished in 24 hours. Just how this is to be accomplished we do not know. I am not claiming that my little model is necessarily the way. But work will continue until this is accomplished. It has been the dream of inventors for years.

"We know that everything in electricity is positive and negative. For instance, the magnetic field I use in my demonstrations attracts steel but it repels aluminum. Thus change in substance changes the reaction to positive and negative electrical action.

Unknown Radio Waves

"Every small boy has rubbed a pocket comb thereby generating electricity and making bits of paper adhere thereto. That is known as 'static' electricity. It is the first form of electricity ever known. The art unfolded and we soon found that various frequencies would do different things. Thus came about radio. Then the shorter radio waves. There is still a vast unexplored spectrum of frequencies below the shortest waves that we know nothing of.

"Who is to say that the theory of some natural scientists that the earth's rotations cause a certain kind of static electricity is wrong? The earth revolving at the speed it does may well generate a type of electricity in some frequency range yet unknown which may be the thing we call gravity. It must be different from present electrical forms for it attracts all sorts of material. This is, of course, being constantly generated by the continuous rotation of the earth.

"If such a condition exists and gravity is a form of electricity and we can discover that form, then perhaps we can find out a combination of materials on which it will have a repelling instead of attracting effect. By working this in conjunction with the normally attractive material we would then be able to neutralize gravity and the lifting wings and gas bags of the present aviation era could be dispensed with." The trunks were now packed and the interview ended.

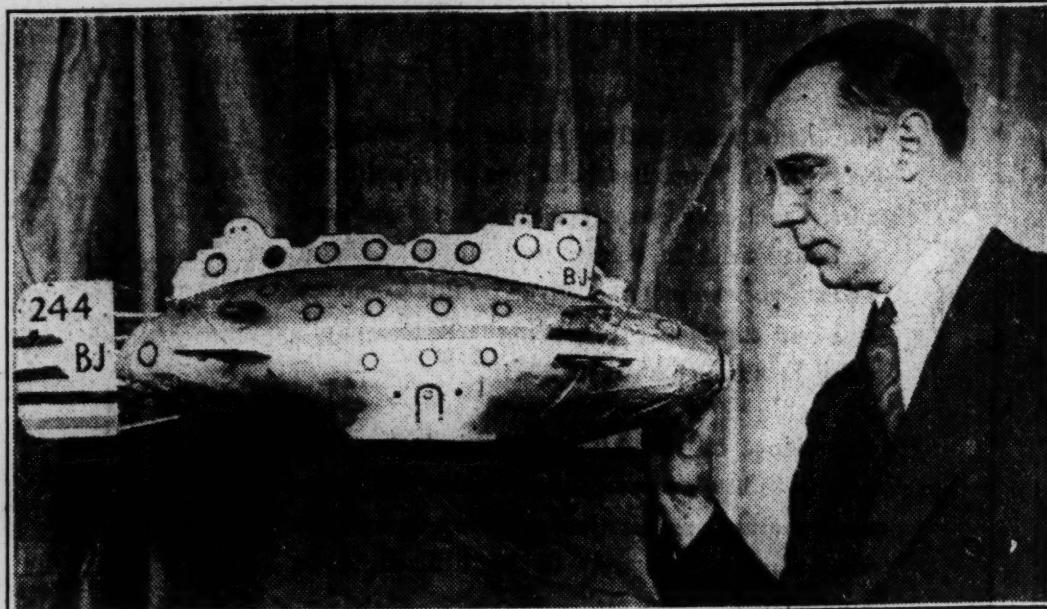
Well, here is enough "food for thought" for any dreamer. Bernays Johnson has taken the first step in his present effort to neutralize gravity. And who is to say that he is very far from being a prophet in his analysis of gravity and its overcomers? We shall see.

DIRECT CURRENT SETS AVAILABLE

Readers living in cities using direct current may now have all-electric operated receivers, as well as those in the A. C. sections of the country. Freed-Eisemann, Sleeper, Crosley, Atwater Kent and many other nationally known manufacturers are building such receivers.

Due to the maximum available voltage for B work being 90, the tone quality possible with A. C. sets using 180 volts is hardly possible, but by push-pull or parallel tube arrangements in the last stage nearly equivalent results can be obtained.

Gravity Neutralization Airship Model



Bernays Johnson is Shown Holding the Small Model of His Airship Based on the Imaginative Scheme of Neutralizing Gravity. He is Going About the Country Showing This Device in Action.

Radio Program Notes

THAT'S the Song of Songs for Me" will again be heard over the air on Oct. 11 to let the radio listeners know they are at "The Song Shop." This is the new method of introducing the latest in popular music over stations of the NBC System, each Thursday night, at 8 o'clock, eastern standard time.

The opening song has been adopted as the official signature of the new radio station which will seek presents, well-known composers in some of their latest works. The song was written jointly by Harry Levy, author of "Lovely Lady" and other musical successes, and Henry M. Neely, familiar to NBC listeners as "The Old Stager" of the Philco Hour.

Stations broadcasting these features are WEAF, WEEL, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WWJ, WSAI, KSD, WOC, WHO, WOW, WDAF, KOA, WTOA, and WRHM.

Every Thursday afternoon at 5:30 p. m. the Brandeis Players of the Brandeis Theater in Omaha present an informal 15-minute program from KOIL, Council Bluffs, Ia. Music, monologues, and brief sketches make up these programs, which each week introduce different members of the cast.

Carrie Jacobs Bond, beloved composer of songs known the world over, will be presented to radio auditors in a program broadcast through NBC System stations from the Los Angeles Studio, Thursday evening, Oct. 11, from 7 to 8 o'clock, Pacific time.

The noted woman song writer will sing, playing her own accompaniments. Among the best known of her songs to be featured on the program are "I Love You Truly" and "A Perfect Day."

Assisting Mrs. Bond will be Paul Roberts, tenor; Purcell Mayer, violin; Jean Egloff, cellist, and Margaret Kintz Duncan.

This program will be broadcast through KFI from 7 to 8 o'clock and through KGW from 7 to 7:30.

The members of the Toy Theater, Atlantic City's characteristic "little theater" of booth fame along the Thoroughfare, have been booked for a series of radio plays on alternate Thursday evenings from WPG, the municipal station, beginning Oct. 11, at 10:30 p. m., eastern standard time. The first will be a mystery play, "The Typewriter," by Milton Propper.

Halvorsen's "Entrance March of the Boys" will open the program of the United Salom Orchestra over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Thursday evening, Oct. 11. Following that the orchestra will play von Suppe's "Isabella's" Overture. Other interesting numbers to be heard at that time are Albion's "Jota," Grim's "Russian Dance" and Moszkowski's "Purple Celeste."

WABC and 2XE, WNAC, WEAN, WFB, WMAK, WFAN, WJAS, WLBB, WADC, WKRC, "WGH," WBBM, WOW, KMOX, KMBC, KOIL, WSPD and WHK will transmit this program.

Walter O'Keefe, popular composer and singer, will be a feature of the Champion Sparkers program through the NBC System, Thursday evening, Oct. 11, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern standard time.

In this program, composed in collaboration with Harry Archer, for their musical comedy, "Just a Minute," Numbers to be heard include "Anything Your Heart Desires," "Pretty, Peite and Sweet" and "Heigh-ho, Cheero."

The orchestra, directed by Gus Haenchen, will play "Are We Downhearted?" No! "You Took Advantage of Me" from "Present Arms"; "You Bet I Do" and "Roses of Yesterday." Another feature will be a piano solo by Frank Banta.

The Champion Sparkers will be heard through WJZ, WBZ and WBZ-A, WHAM, KDKA, WJR, WLW, KYW, KWK, WREN and WRHM.

A Maxwell House concert will be heard through stations of the NBC System, Thursday evening, Oct. 11, in the half hour from 9:30 to 10 o'clock, Pacific time. Max Dolin will conduct the 16-piece Maxwell House Orchestra. Vocal numbers by Irving Kennedy, tenor, are programmed in addition to the orchestral numbers.

Of special interest on the program will be Fritz Kreisler's "Farewell to Cullinan," based on an old Irish melody, in an arrangement by Max Dolin, to be played by the orchestra.

Dolin is the composer of "Ojos Lindos" ("Heavenly Eyes"), an orchestral selection during which Kennedy will sing a vocal refrain.

Ray Miller and his 18-piece orchestra that has made some of the established by the institute.

American Youths Have Royal Time With Danish Hosts

Vis is Styled "Unique Happening in International Intercourse"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
COPENHAGEN.—The visit of these charming American boys to Denmark may, without exaggeration, be regarded as a unique happening in international intercourse. It has in every respect been a most complete success and it will further cement the friendship between the two nations.

It is entirely impossible to give anything like an exhaustive description of that multitude of happenings which were crowded into these 14 days. A large Copenhagen paper gave a couple of columns every day, in English, edited by one of the visitors, called "The Daily News." On their arrival from Oslo they were met by several hundred automobiles in which their Danish hosts were waiting to receive them.

Living in a dormitory and in constant intercourse with their Danish hosts and their families is a very different thing from spending a few hustling days at an hotel—and these American boys have realized and vastly appreciated it. Some days were left for more incidental happenings, for other strenuous programs were drawn up beforehand. One of the first days a number of boys took part in big swimming competitions at the Helgoland swimming center and not only enlivened the scene, but did quite well from a sporting point of view. The Rotary Club gave a luncheon to such boys who are sons of American Rotarians; the same day the boys went to the Free Port to welcome the 64 Danish boys on their return from their wonderful trip to America, afterward they watched a big football match. In the evening the Danish Students' Union gave an entertainment for them in their big clubroom. Several of the American guests spoke on different American subjects, college activities and athletics, etc. The Social-Democratic paper had also arranged an interesting evening at the "Peoples House" with addresses and music. Here too, the visitors did their share of speaking.

Another paper gave an afternoon dance at the Hotel d'Angleterre where some 300 boys and many hundreds of Danish girls were present. In the evening a visit was paid to the opera, which was attended by King and Queen, the King bowing to the boys after a little speech by Mr. Sven K. Knudsen and the singing of the Danish National Anthem.

MORAVIAN MISSIONS GET NEW SECRETARY

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—Two of the three basic industries of Britain find, on definitely entering their autumn season, that conditions are better than had been anticipated. Coal and iron are doing better, although the textile industry, both in cotton and wool, still marks time.

Coal has improved to a point where the industry is thinking of raising the present low and uncertain prices. The most significant fact of coal situation is that large foreign buyers are placing their orders in larger amounts and at an earlier date than usual, evidently believing that the present low prices at the ports will not long continue. This has resulted in greatly steady work at the mines, although it has not advanced to the point of increasing the number of men employed.

Germany, during the last two weeks of August and the first week of September, bought heavily of British coal, some of it for delivery well into next year. The Egyptian railways have bought much more heavily than had been expected and negotiations are pending with the state railways of Finland, Latvia, Sweden and Belgium. Inasmuch as continental prices are known to have reached their absolute minimum, and will probably advance, British coal exporters find the situation undeniably improved. There is, besides, the large domestic demand among the British.

Hopes are expressed that the work of the college, which is supported largely by voluntary contributions, will be extended. The college is intended for working students who wish to take a systematic course of three, six, or 12 months.

The number of students in residence during the year was nine. Of these, four were miners, two quarrymen, two steelworkers, and one shop assistant. Two of these hold bursaries given by the college, one was assisted by the tutorial class of which he was a member, two obtained grants from local education authorities, and the Workers' Educational Trade Union Committee helped two others.

In addition to the full time residential students the college has

marked its initial year by accommodating several conferences and summer schools.

A conference of university tutorial classes has been held, and this was followed by six weeks of summer schools, which were attended by 116 students.

Some of the courses were designed to meet the needs of workers in agricultural occupations.

WORKER FOR NEGROES ON VISIT TO AMERICA

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The new experiment of a Workers' Educational Association providing full-time college education, which was established last year at Harlech, Wales, has proved highly successful.

Hopes are expressed that the work

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largely by voluntary contributions,

will be extended. The college is

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N. Y. C.—Delightful Riverside Drive apartment, furnished, lease; 8 rooms, 3 baths; spending account; reasonable. Renting. Call 2088.

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All fabric, beaded bags—made, re-modelled, cleaned, guaranteed to please. MARY STEELE

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Tel. University 2019

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TO CONCORD, NEW HAMPSHIRE
GRAHAM'S AUTOMOBILE SEDAN
Bertha H. Elliott, 12th Street, Boston, Back Bay 3063

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

A CHEERFUL home with excellent cultural contact and personal attention is offered to children, 10 to 18 years, instruction in carpentry, wood working, modeling, needle work and drawing taught with major school subjects; rates \$100 per month. E. V. DORE, 12 Front Street, Marshfield, Mass.

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S. ERMAN, Successor to W. S. LOCKE
Rebinding All Kinds of Books
24 Portland St., Tel. Hyatt 2-2200 Boston

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HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT country home for rent and care if needed. MRS. ANNIE E. SEAVET, Winter St., Wrentham, Mass. Tel. 10-11.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ALLSTON, MASS.—Three large sunny rooms, central heat, bath, kitchen, laundry, fully decorated, tenant adults; \$65. Tel. after 5. West Newton 0120-W, or write 1933 Commonwealth Ave., Auburndale, Mass.

BACK BAY APARTMENTS

1-2-3 rooms, in first class buildings. Convenient locations, moderate rentals, some with dinettes, refrigeration, switchboard, resident janitor for each building.

COLEMAN & GILBERT

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Tel. Back Bay 1516

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2-3 room suites, all modern, some furnished; no undesirable tenant welcome. \$25 up. SPRING FIELD CO., 130, Boston

BRIGHTON, MASS.—For rent, 2-room room-and-kitchen apartment; 80 minutes from Boston, newly furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Walworth

BRIGHTON, MASS.—For rent, 2-room room-and-kitchen apartment; 80 minutes from Boston, newly furnished or unfurnished, reasonable. Apply Hotel Walworth

BROOKLINE, MASS.

1 and 2-room suites, reception hall, semi-kitchen, tile bathroom and refrigerator; electric, rents. Tel. Regent 4889.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Large, returning India, Delhi headquarters to a Christian Science church, Harvard Square, and the Colleges.

Fireproof construction. Automatic elevator.

Hall service, also maid, if desired. All fixtures, including refrigerators, cinders, fireplaces, spacious closets, etc.

Fully furnished or unfurnished. Good building.

Also suites in Mather Court, Concord Hall and Lexington Hall.

APPLY THOMAS BURDITT, Mgr.

19 Garden Street
Telephones University 2262-2941
D E D H A M

Located in Dedham Square, strictly new up-to-date small apartments to rent; double \$125. Double, convenient transportation; splendid table optional. 140 Clarence Ave., opposite Grant's Tomb, New York City.

NEW YORK, CITY—Pleasant Park West.

Attractive, comfortable room and bed-room in Back Bay apartment, unfurnished; suitable for student, professional woman or student. K-385, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTER-CHESTER, MASS., 21 Palmer Park.

Sunny room with board; home comforts; private family. Tel. Talbot 1668.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large living room and bed-room in Back Bay apartment, unfurnished; suitable for student, professional woman or student. K-385, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOSTON, 106 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3.

Attractive front room sitting room, also single or double room. Copley 5-2222.

BOSTON, overlooking Fenway—Pleasant room, \$8 per week. Tel. Back Bay 0122 or 4-400. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

DANCING STUDIOS

RICHARD'S STUDIO OF DANCING
1000 Tremont Avenue, Boston
Open for season. Enroll any time.
Private and class. Tel. B. 6060.

MRS. BERTHA A. PATENAODE

Dedham, Mass.

MAUDE E. SCANLON

Teacher of ballroom dancing, expert in instruction, 10 to 18 years, public presentation. Box 110, Boston. Tel. 5294.

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MANUFACTURER high grade electric, and other electrical equipment offers exclusive sales territories in Penna., Md., Del., N. J. and Dist. of Col.; opportunities for well-established, reliable agents. Write for appointment.

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CORT, 1554

LOUISE C. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions, 250 W. Bay New York City. Telephone World 1315.

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For Reliable Agents Only
New Registration by Appointment Only
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506 Fifth Ave., New York City Vanderbilt 200

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Office positions for Men and Women
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WANTED—A congenial couple; women to take care of house; man to assist with chores; in a comfortable furnished, non-smoking apartment; near Boston; 25 miles from Boston; must be friendly; no children in the home; young man living alone, 16-34. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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YOUNG MAN with school teaching experience, good education, who has excellent knowledge and is away from home part time. If it appeals to you to connect with our new members, we are willing to work with you personally; will be rewarded. MR. SHERMAN, Keystone View Company, State Line, Pa., Liberty 8-280. This is a special—not house—house soliciting interview by appointment only.

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For women requiring additional training, for children, and interested in promoting it, we have an interesting opening; requires 25-50 freedom to train, a good educational background; no previous business experience necessary; thorough training and co-operation given; compensation based on results, plus fees. THE BOOK HOUSE FOR CHILDREN, 802 Park Square Building, Boston.

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No cooking, no cleaning, no washing, no care of children; no housework; good pay to right person. Please apply to Mrs. E. C. LEWIS, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

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TEACHER OF PIANO AND ORGAN Classes in Music, Easy Training and Music Appreciation. 211 Glebe Ave., Allston, Mass. Tel. 2-307. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BRIGHOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS—Country home or gentleman's farm one-fourth mile from center of town. LILLIE R. WESSON Tel. Brighouse 2 or 21, P. O. Box 10.

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Lessons in piano, organ, voice, etc. 2 Private lessons per week. Tel. 2-307. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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All fabric, beaded bags—made, re-modeled, cleaned, guaranteed to please. MARY STEELE

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GRAHAM'S AUTOMOBILE SEDAN
Bertha H. Elliott, 12th Street, Boston, Back Bay 3063

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Private and class. Tel. B. 6060.

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MANUFACTURER high grade electric,

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Clean Stores

completely stocked with nationally known merchandise

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Little River StationWe sell \$5.00 shoes.
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COFFEE HOUSEDelicious Food for Luncheon and Dinner
150 S. E. 1st Street**TANNER**
GROCERY STORES"Where the best costs less"
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ON ALL MAKES OF CARS

Prompt Service Reasonable Prices

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Just good cooked meals

Seventh Season

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"Service Is a Pleasure"

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No one has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest in a Morris Plan Savings Account.

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114 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

GUARANTEED WATCHWORK

TAVANNES WATCHES

HART SWALSTEAD

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LUNCHEON AFTERNOON TEA DINNER

"Always a Special You Like"

Mrs. F. BRYANT WASHBURN

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"Gowns for Discriminating Women"

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"Shoes of Distinction"

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Beautiful Shoes

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THE MEN'S SHOP

"We Feature Quality Not Price"

Phone 3551 32 S. Orange Ave.

Orlando, Florida

ROLLIN J. STICKLE

Registered Architect

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McCLELLAN PARK

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BROWN & CRIST, Inc.

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Boys' and Junior College Shop

O. and C. LOWREY, Managers

"IF IT'S A BOY WE CLOTHES HIM"

Telephone 4373 355 CENTRAL AVE.

We sell \$5.00 shoes.

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(Continued)

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May's
HEMLOCK
DYEING

An Institution of 30 Years Standing

Mail Orders Solicited

Atlanta, Ga.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

Ready-to-Wear

Millinery—Accessories

Peachtree and Cain

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Old shoes made like new

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The Shoe Trenury

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POPULAR PRICES

Good Food—Courteous Service

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Opposite Court House

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall advise and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Why This Changed Opinion?

In AN editorial article published Jan. 21, 1920, the New York World, which now ransacks the lexicon, thesaurus, and the dictionary of quotations for words and phrases derogatory to Mr. Hoover, had this to say of him:

Of all the men whose names have been mentioned, the world believes Mr. Hoover alone measures up to the Presidency in the fullest sense.

It is fair to ask just what has been done since 1920 by the gentleman who is now the Republican candidate for the Presidency to cause this marked change of attitude on the part of this great New York newspaper. When the World nominated him for the Presidency, Mr. Hoover was living in Washington, and laboring at the task of feeding Europe and checking the spread of Bolshevism in European countries. His most active work at the moment was directing the drive for the benefit of the destitute children of Europe. He was then, as now, a Republican, and had, before this liberal outpouring of the World's approval, sent word to the editor of that paper as to his party affiliations. By way of showing his independence, the editor, the late Frank Cobb, declared at the top of his editorial page that the World wanted Hoover for President, whether on the Republican, Democratic or Independent ticket. It would hardly seem, therefore, that the change in the political attitude of the World is to be ascribed to any belated discovery of Mr. Hoover's Republicanism.

For the practically eight years that have elapsed since that time Mr. Hoover has served the Nation as Secretary of Commerce. The department which President Harding consigned to his direction offered at that time the least prestige of any Cabinet position. His task was to develop it, and that task he has performed with such success that today the Department of Commerce is one of the most important branches of the executive service. It is no secret that among the Secretary's colleagues in the Cabinet there was not infrequently expressed the apprehension, sometimes humorous, lest Mr. Hoover, with his appetite for work, should gradually gather into his control the functions of the other departments. The list of the bureaus taken over has been printed too often to need recapitulation here. It is enough to say that today there is possibly no department of the Federal Government which touches the interests of the people at so many points as does that of Commerce.

For this development, Mr. Hoover, more than any other man, is responsible. Yet he found time to preside over the St. Lawrence Waterway Commission; to direct the Unemployment Conference of 1921; to serve on the Foreign Debts Commission, and the Advisory Committee of the Washington Arms Conference. He served on the Colorado River Commission, which settled an interstate dispute of twenty years' standing, and he presided over the International Radio Conference, which struggled with one of the most complicated problems that modern science has presented for settlement. In the bureaus of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and of Standards, Mr. Hoover has developed machinery for the extension of the trade of the United States and for the correction and avoidance of waste and duplication in business which contributes enormously to the prosperity of the Nation. So great a problem as checking the development of a rubber trust under foreign control attracted his attention, but not more so than the lesser task of so stabilizing the manufacture of bricks as to cut the divergent sizes down from forty-four to one. All this has been accomplished without theatrical display, and without effort at self-aggrandizement.

As a result, it may be said without fear of contradiction that no man in the public eye has had a training better calculated to fit him for the multifarious duties of the presidential office than has Herbert Hoover. Whether the problems be foreign or domestic, political or industrial—problems of trade or of diplomacy—he has had experience in methods of determination that abundantly qualify him for the greater authority that the American people are about to confer upon him. Nearly all of this experience has been gained since the World proclaimed him as the man of all men best fitted for the presidential office. One wonders what, unless it be Mr. Hoover's recognition of prohibition as a dominant factor in American prosperity, can have come into the situation to make the World his violent enemy today.

China's Ambitious Nationalists

THERE are, doubtless, many shortcomings in the régime which the Nanking Nationalist Government proposes to establish for China. Narrowness of purpose, however, does not seem to be one of them. The Nationalist scheme of things is not likely to fail for lack of ambitious plans. Whether these plans represent merely the first expressions of a victorious party but recently come to power after a long struggle, or are based upon a seriously thought-through design, remains, of course, to be seen.

Geographically the Nationalists place the bounds of their hopes and purposes at the very

outermost of all possible frontiers. They propose to reach beyond the Yangtze gorges, where Peiping (Peking) even in Manchu days never exercised a very decisive authority, and weld the vast province of Szechuan into the union. Szechuan reaches to the borders of Tibet. But Nationalist ambitions do not stop at that border. They propose to re-establish Chinese authority over the Forbidden Kingdom of the Dalai Lama. Their efforts in that direction will be watched, not alone by the Tibetans, but by those Western powers, particularly Great Britain, that have had an interest in maintaining the independence of Tibet.

To the north the Nationalists have plans that are no less comprehensive. In regard to Manchuria there is a temporary deadlock which will not soon be broken without difficulties with Japan. In thought, however, the Chinese authorities in Manchuria are already closely allied with Nanking. It is inconceivable that that alliance will not, one day, be consummated by a more tangible union. The vast increase of Manchuria's Chinese population, with the migration from Shantung and Chihli Provinces, is likely to speed that day.

In like manner Nanking is looking toward Mongolia. In outer Mongolia, lying, as it does along the Siberian frontier, Soviet influence has been a dominating factor. This authority, exercised despite agreements reached with China to relinquish Mongolian territory, will not be easily dislodged. Outer Mongolia, with its caravan and more recent automobile roads leading toward Kalgan and China, is the base that the Soviets are not likely readily to surrender. But the Nationalists, despite the certainty of Russian complications, propose to bring all of Mongolia within Nanking's sphere.

Places have already been made in the Government for those who will assume administrative direction of these soon-to-be-restored territories. It is possible that for some time to come the activities of the new administrators will not be burdensome. Tibetan restoration involves negotiations with Great Britain. Manchuria involves Japan. Mongolia involves Russia. China's domestic difficulties, as they now exist within the eighteen provinces "below the wall," are sufficient to call for first attention. But once, and if, those difficulties are met it is very probable that an international readjustment of authority in China's border territories will be called for. In that readjustment the Nationalist dream for the establishment of a new Chinese empire may be fulfilled.

A Great National Referendum

WITH encouraging complacency the rank and file of the voters in the United States are regarding the studied efforts of party managers and political spellbinders to define in their own way or to begog and bcloud what the people have accepted as the actual issues of the campaign. They seem to have gained the realization that there is presented what, in fact, is a national referendum in which are to be decided matters of the greatest possible importance. The interest which is being manifested in the result of the election is out of all proportion to the emphasis which spokesmen for either of the two major parties have given to the questions to be determined.

One natural sequence to this popular response in the absence of effective party domination of the situation is the dearth of tangible or reasonably accurate information upon which to base an estimate of the probable result. Thoroughly organized efforts are being made to forecast the outcome by means of more or less comprehensive straw votes, so called, by which comparisons may be made with the actual returns in previous elections. But it must be realized that in a campaign in which party alignments are openly disregarded in many of the states, and in which individual rather than partisan preferences and prejudices will control the voter in the election booth, even the most carefully organized pre-election count of noses will fail to indicate, even approximately, the recorded result.

As the campaign progresses, however, there are increasing indications that the people of the United States are determined to see to it that the election shall not go by default. The appeal to the individual is insistent and compelling without emphasis being given by any office seeker. The men or women who realize that they stand as the executors of a solemn and sacred trust imposed upon themselves and upon their children for generations to come will not regard their responsibility lightly. They will not be swayed or dissuaded by any specious appeal or allow themselves to be persuaded against their better judgment by malicious attacks upon the institutions which have been committed to their care and in the defense of which they cheerfully and willingly have engaged.

But this defense can be effectively interposed only at the ballot box. It is there alone that a decisive answer can be given to those whose ambition it is to destroy rather than build upon democracy's firm foundation. The determining issues in the great national referendum are not those interposed by the constructive and truly progressive elements of society, but by those whose sympathies and ambitions are at variance with genuine Americanism.

Mr. Rhodes Holds On

NOVA SCOTIA nearly re-entered the Liberal fold, from which it strayed in 1925, when it returned a Conservative Government for the second time since confederation. Prior to 1925 the Liberals had enjoyed the fruits of office for fifty-four years out of the sixty-one since confederation. Then came the landslide three years ago, when the Conservatives captured thirty-eight seats, leaving the Opposition with a remnant of five seats. The supporters of E. N. Rhodes, the Premier, who was formerly Speaker in the Dominion House of Commons, were confident—overconfident, it would now appear—that they would repeat the 1925 experience, as it was hardly felt that the alleged misdeeds of the Liberal Party when in power would be soon relegated to the limbo of forgotten things.

But such would seem to have been the case, for Mr. Rhodes's supporters in the provincial

House shrunk to the narrow majority of three, which, however, with careful nursing and wide-awake whips, may keep them in power for the next four years, the full term of the Parliament in Nova Scotia.

Many alibis, as is always the case in political elections, are forthcoming from the nearly defeated Conservatives: overconfidence of success; promises made and not all fulfilled; the long-standing Liberal traditions of the Province. These and half a dozen others were put forward to explain what, with a few more losses, would have proved a veritable débâcle.

The simplest explanation would seem to be that Nova Scotia, after coqueting with the Conservatives for three years, desired to return to its old love—the Liberals—which it very nearly did.

After Mussolini the —

BENITO MUSSOLINI has now taken action to meet the one hitherto unanswerable criticism of the system of government he has given to Italy. This criticism is that a dictatorship cannot last forever, and that chaos is liable to arise whenever in the course of nature it comes to an end. This applies whether the dictatorship be good or evil. It is admitted alike by those who, with George Bernard Shaw, hail the Duce as a great ruler who "does get things done diligently for the public benefit," and by those who, with Signor Nitti, denounce him as the author of "a vast prison where there is no more laughter and no more life." The action Signor Mussolini has taken is to constitute a Grand Council as "Supreme Organ" of the state, which is to form and keep in readiness a list of suitable successors to himself for appointment by the King when occasion requires.

It cannot now be foretold whether the arrangement will work when the need for it arises, or whether, with such a prize as the absolute overlordship of 42,000,000 people in sight, there will then occur a state of disorder comparable to that of the Wars of the Roses in fifteenth-century England. The fact nevertheless remains that a system has been set up which, if not self-containing like an elected chamber, at least provides some guarantee that Italy will not be without a recognized Duce when Mussolini is no longer there.

Developing American Composers

SYMPHONY writers are desired at Rochester, N. Y., according to the plain reading of an announcement issued from the Eastman School of Music. Makers of orchestral works are advertised for by Howard Hanson, the director, almost as though he had posted a "want" bulletin outside his office. Young persons reared on the soil, who will help build up the national civilization, seem to be the sort whose knock at the door he is listening for. To stand up close and read precisely what he says: "Is America's first duty to develop American composers?" He adds something about the auditions that he has arranged, at intervals, during the last few years with the help of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra; noting that he intends to continue them, and obviously implying that men and women who aspire to honors as symphonists are invited to submit their pieces.

Dr. Hanson, ever since taking his present post, has endeavored to impress upon the conductors of American orchestras the realization that they have an obligation to meet with regard to the composers right about them. Furthermore, not to wait too long for their response, he has gone ahead and illustrated his notion by taking orchestral scores of various graduates of studios and music schools in the United States and, producing them, giving the concerts at first in the Eastman Theater and latterly in Kilburn Hall of the Eastman School, himself holding the baton over the players.

In choice of items to present, he and his colleagues seem to have kept out of partisanship, neither favoring the modern movement unduly nor insisting upon classic formulas too severely. They have accepted American composition as they found it, without trying to transform it to views of their own. For after all, the composer now writing and likely to keep on writing is the reliance of American musical art, be he an originator or an imitator. He may invent a new native architecture, or he may merely copy French chateaux and English baronial halls, but he must have his chance.

As for outcome, one or two national reputations have been established since the hearings began, and conductors here and there have been glad to offer their audiences some of the studies in rhythm, harmony, form and color that Dr. Hanson has successfully brought out at Rochester. Evidently, then, the only thing the American composer's symphonies and tone poems need, in order to find a place in the repertory of orchestras generally, is to be once properly performed in order to get afloat, to be fairly launched.

Random Ramblings

The French mediate who advertised to make a man's discarded old felt into a beautiful tailor-made hat for ladies ought to visit a football field after the undergraduates have marched under the goal posts.

Another evidence of the fact that "time is money" may be seen in the fact that in one day New Yorkers paid \$512.30 to learn the time from the telephone operators.

While the United States is now looking forward to the World Series results, the world is looking forward to the results of the United States election series.

Arrival of the new fall mail order catalogues now gives the farmer's wife the opportunity to do her "window shopping" at home.

The pulling strength of an elephant is equal to that of approximately 12 horses or 8 oxen—not to mention several donkeys and tigers.

By all appearances at the fuel conference in London, it would seem as if coal were the burning question again.

Well, "Bobby" Jones didn't win the United States women's golf championship at any rate.

Culture by Megaphone

THE program calls it "London Drive No. 1," and its starting stage, apart from the transatlantic voices, is given local color by hopeful news venders, who, determined to be appropriate at all costs, are thrusting week-old copies of the "Chicago Tribune"—all American papers, sir—era y' are—all American, into the faces of the passengers, who already have whipped out notebooks and pencils in preparation for their trip through the old city area.

Sister and Brother (we know their relationship because that is how they keep on addressing each other) have at last decided that the back seat will give them greater benefit from the guide, with his natural megaphone of a voice—the harassed little Japanese man (the only non-American on the coach, since for the purposes of the drive I am from Minneapolis, Pa.) has explained brokenly in his few words of English exactly why his ticket is a week old: "I have come every day—but I mess it always—at last I catch—today—and he looks in triumph at the collector. So we roll smoothly down Piccadilly, 'London's West End thoroughfare—not forgotten' St. James' Palace on the right—the 'home of many a Royalty, not to mention the Prince."

The guide is large with a person to match his voice, and soon we know all his domestic secrets, all his prejudices and most intimate convictions. In some extraordinary way he achieves a broadcast confidentiality. He is full of pious tags, and appropriate proverbs garnish his talk. As we pass the Smithfield meat market and St. Bartholomew's Church, he sighs gustily over the religious persecution of the bad old days, and rounds his peroration: "Ah, religion, wot sins 'ave bin committed in thy name," and apropos of Sir Robert Peel's statue, he justly remarks that "distance lends enchantment to the view" of a policeman. We murmur appreciatively, some of us even jot them down under the impression that they are quotations from Shakespeare, and as the morning wears on he becomes even more mellow.

Obediently we crowd round him in the Guildhall, where we are assured that you'd 'ardly credit the difference in a gal a day with kings and queens and lords and ladies gathered for banquet." He seems disposed to linger over the attractive vision of those sumptuous, leisurely meals, but there is time to be thought of, and we are scheduled next for the colder memories of the Tower.

Here notebooks and pencils are rampant, since here the American comes into his own, for surely anything before the sailing of the Mayflower is as much his as anyone's. And then, too, there is a certain creditable reflection by

contrast, cast on American efficiency and humanitarianism when one has seen and shuddered at the dungeons, those dank underground sepulchres, below river level, where 200 poor wretches at a time were herded with no other light than the faint grating, no food but a husk of bread. "Ah, yes, sir," as a business man from Cleveland remarks to a little school-teacher from the same city, "we live in a wonderfull age, an age of progress, a vary interesting time."

But at the moment she isn't listening, she is in the middle of an intriguing conversation with his son, a "college boy," about Europe—Norway, Denmark, Sweden, France, Holland, Germany, which she has "done" in three weeks—and about Scotland and English universities which she means to "do" in another five days before she sails.

"Say, that saltcellar wouldn't hold enough for me," she exclaims with pleasant irrelevance among the massive crown plate and jewelry, and then the conversation turns back again to their mutual acquaintances in Cleveland. After all, even if you do miss a little here and there, you can buy a lot of post cards from the beefeaters in their culture hats at the gates.

St. Paul's her mood changes, for she evidently decided that it is right to feel "just awesome." Therefore she stops talking and gazes right and left obediently if indiscriminately. Great, though unknown names are on every hand. Lunch is getting pleasantly near, and we're almost through with the Crypt now.

"Let's see, what was it—that cayffay where Dr. Johnson user eat. The Cheshire Cheese—wal, I guess that's going to be my little old luncheon house today, eh, Junior?"

And Junior, hearing Dr. Johnson's name, agrees, though he is a little distract through not having quite got down that bit the guide said about what Sir Christopher Wren said about St. Paul's being his monument.

Smoothly, in our sleek Leviathans, we sail along Fleet Street, "the home of newspaperdom in London," as the guidebook says. "Say, Pop, there's the Chicago Tribune; look, Pop." And we glow pleasantly inside to think what a wunnerful age this we are living in—to think that right here in the heart of the ancient city is the office of the "Chicago Tribune"—well, well, London surely is a wunnerful place. Progress, civilization, all kinds of large and majestic abstractions float hazily in the thought, warmed to a universal appreciation of everything by the imminence of lunch.

From the World's Great Capitals—Rome

ACCORDING to a publication which has just been issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, there were 9,168,367 Italian nationals living outside Italy at the end of June, 1927. The new census book, a volume of about 800 pages, has been prepared under the direction of Giuseppe de Michelis, who was for many years High Commissioner for Emigration, and is now president of the International Institute of Agriculture, the Italian representative on the International Labor Bureau in Geneva and chairman of the Italian Loan Association for the development of North Africa. Of the total 9,168,367 Italians resident abroad, nearly 84 per cent live in North and South America, 13 per cent in Europe, and 2 per cent in Africa.

Of those living in American countries, 3,706,116 resided in the United States, 1,797,000 in the Argentine Republic, 1,830,000 in Brazil, and 200,000 in Canada. In Europe there were altogether 1,267,841 Italians resident outside their own country. France absorbed the largest contingent (962,593). Great Britain had 291,130, while Lithuania and Gibraltar each had only one Italian resident. Nine-tenths of the Italians living abroad reside either in American countries or in France. The census further shows that in June, 1927, there were 580 Fascist organizations abroad, with about 120,000 recognized members of the Fascist Party. Another interesting point is that the total number of publications issued in the Italian language abroad was 278, including twenty daily newspapers, 166 weeklies, eighteen fortnightly reviews and fifty-nine monthly magazines.

Ferragosto, one of the three Italian popular holidays, has been observed this year with perhaps greater enthusiasm than on former occasions. The name Ferragosto is derived from the Roman "feriae augusti," when an unusual amount of freedom was allowed to slaves; nowadays it is the custom on Ferragosto to give presents of money to servants and dependents and, indeed, to all those persons who are of service in any way. Long before Ferragosto arrives, you are duly reminded of the approaching holiday by all those who have performed some service during the year. The mail deliverer, for instance, instead of leaving the letters with the concierge, makes it a point to call on you personally, and after respectfully wishing a "Buon Ferragosto," inquires if you are receiving letters and newspapers regularly, and promises to look after your correspondence with greater attention in the future. In the days immediately preceding Ferragosto you will certainly notice that your barber is more attentive and shows greater deference to customers. The same attention you will observe in the milkman, the iceman, the office boy, the chauffeur, the cabman, etc.

But Ferragosto is really the shopkeeper's holiday. Most of the shops are closed not only on that day, but for the two or three successive days as well. During the summer months business is generally slack, and Ferragosto falling exactly in the middle of summer, affords shopkeepers an opportunity of taking a few days' rest from their daily work. This year Ferragosto fell on a Wednesday and many shops did not reopen until the following Monday. The Romans all rushed off to the sea and the Milanese spent the day on the lakes. Railway ticket offices were perhaps the only places where brisk work was being done on Ferragosto day. It is not easy to estimate the number of holiday makers in Rome or in any other big city, but certainly if a census were to be taken on Ferragosto, its results would be most surprising. There is no exaggeration to say that at least one-third of Rome's normal population was out of town.

Prof. Alfredo Trombetti, a famous Italian savant, has just published in Florence a work—*La Lingua Etrusca*